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# LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.


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BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

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WEEKLY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866


## The Revolutionary Designs of the Radicals.

We have frequently had occasion to express our belief that the designs of the Radical party were entirely revolutionary; that they intend to change the form and character of the Government, and that they will not tolerate any interference with their plans. Their policy involves the grabbing out of State lines and the absorption of all State authority in the Federal head. State laws and State courts are to be subordinated to Federal courts and laws, and as a matter of course, one jurisdiction is to be strengthened at the expense of the other. The dignity with which State authority and rights have heretofore been invested and which has heretofore given the State organizations their importance, is to be trodden under foot, and the States reduced to the contemptible condition of mere satelites to the central sun into which all power will be consolidated. This consolidation of power in the Federal Government of course cements its power and places in its hands the means for the creation of a despotism which can only be overthrown by a general uprising of the people. But the history of the world has established the fact that despotisms are not easily overthrown, for the reason that consolidated and organized power is more available and is wielded with great promptness and facility, and because the masses can only be got to act in harmony and simultaneously under the pressure of unendurable wrongs, and because their thorough organization for a common object is difficult and in most cases impossible. The consequence is that the Government, in the vast majority of cases, has such an advantage that, though numerically weak, it is too strong for successful resistance.

We see this fact illustrated in the condition of the people of Europe. There are few Governments there which could stand a single day if the momentum could be given to the physical power of the subject classes; but it cannot, and therefore these classes writhe and groan under oppressions for which they can find no relief. Such will be the case here if we permit the central authority to absorb the legitimate and rightful authority of the States, retained to them and by them in the original organization of the Government, for the protection of the people and for their own preservation.

That the designs of the Radicals in Congress and those who support them are revolutionary can be easily demonstrated. Every department of the Government, the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial, have recognized, in the most solemn official form, the Southern States as States of the Union. The Executive has recognized them in an official proclamation. The Legislative department has recognized their existence as States, by submitting to their approval or rejection an amendment of the Constitution. The Judicial department has recognized them as States by a decision of the Supreme Court. The Treasury Department has recognized them by the appointment of Collectors and the collection of revenue. The Post-office Department has recognized them by the re-establishment of the mail service and the appointment of postmasters.

Yet, notwithstanding all of these solemn and official recognitions of the Southern States as States of the Union, the Jacobins refuse to admit the Representatives of those States to their seats in Congress, or to any participation in the Government. They hurled the millions of Union troops against the armies of the Confederacy and squandered four thousand millions of dollars to restore the Union, and now, when their arms have triumphed, and the rebellious population have succumbed, they refuse to admit the fact that the Union is restored, and persist in keeping it divided and asunder. What is this but treason to the Government? If it was treason for the rebels to keep the Southern States from performing their legitimate functions and occupying their proper places in the Government, by any less treason is it for these Jacobin conspirators to keep them in the same condition? No honest or sensible man will pretend that it is.

Prosecuting the war for the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," they will not permit the Union to be restored, and are striving to amend and alter the Constitution so that not a feature or a shadow of its original substance will remain. And because the President stands in the way of their Jacobin and revolutionary schemes, they are trying to crush him and expel him from the Executive chair. His impeachment is seriously discussed, and its necessity defended. Their leading organs are in fact demanding it, and it will be remembered that Thad. Stevens, the leader of the Jacobins in the House of Representatives, declared in his place but recently, that for such usurpations as the President had been guilty of, rulers had lost their heads.

The Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical organ in the Northwest, says: *"It is possible the House of Representatives may present an impeachment against the President for refusal to obey or execute some task of Congress, as he has already refused to obey at least one,* and the National Intelligencer now announces semi-officially that he could not and would not obey the Civil Rights bill. Should he stand thus impeached, there would still be *the interval of time between his impeachment and conviction or discharge by the Senate, during which he would not be under arrest, and would still remain nominally in command of the army and navy. The country will at once perceive that in such a crisis the utmost importance would attach to the personal character of the General in actual command of the army, as Mr. Johnson would be very likely to give orders which a man of southern sympathies might obey, but which would be revolutionary in their character; while Congress, on the other hand, might issue lawful orders for the arrest of the President upon his conviction and removal from office, requiring an officer of cool and conscientious patriotism to execute."*

This is followed up on Saturday with an article under the head, "Should the President be Impeached?" the concluding paragraph of which says: "Whether it is practicable to impeach the President, and what would be the consequence of his impeachment, we leave to future discussion. We believe we have shown that on the simple merits of his action *he deserves to be impeached by the House of Representatives, tried before the Senate, convicted and removed from his office for treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.*"

Such utterances as these are not unimportant. They foreshadow a policy and events which cannot fail to result in revolution—bloody, desperate civil war—not a mere sectional contest for the maintenance of peculiar institutions, but a conflict of a whole people for their liberties and the preservation of their rights. In such a struggle the devotees of liberty in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and every Northern State, would strike hands and stand side by side with the enemies of tyranny in the South, and the struggle would not end until the supporters of despotic rule were banished and overthrown.

The present aspect of the political heavens is full of fearful portents. Angry clouds are visible in the horizon, which threaten a fearful storm. It behooves the masses who would not be trampled under foot by an unscrupulous and lawless spirit of Jacobinism to watch closely the action of their rulers, and be fully prepared for whatever the future may present; remembering always that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

☞ The Journal gets indecorously exasperated because in our notice of Rev. Stuart Robinson we styled him "the earnest and faithful champion of the right," and says we did not use the expression in a religious but in a secession sense. There was nothing in our article to call forth any such irritable and outrageous criticism as that in which the Journal indulges, nor for its unkind and illiberal allusions to the eminent and popular divine of whose return to the city we made a brief though complimentary notice. If Mr. Robinson ever was an advocate of secession the fact was not known to us. We have been informed that he refused to turn his pulpit into a political rostrum, and also that he has never been a preacher of politics.

The Journal must have singular ideas of the conditions of the oath it supposes us to have taken if it imagines that it ought to have the effect of restraining us from paying a merited tribute to a worthy Christian gentleman.

## The Journal in a Quandary.

Until very recently the Journal has been quite willing to concede that the returned Confederates of Kentucky were exhibiting a very loyal spirit, and that they were in favor of supporting the reconstruction policy of the President. For some reason it appears disposed now to represent them as opposing that policy, and is trying to make its readers and itself believe that the May Convention will not indorse the President's policy.—[Courier.

We are more than willing to believe that the masses of the returned Confederates of Kentucky are loyal in spirit, but we have no idea that we have undertaken to decide, nor indeed we have any more means of knowing or even conjecturing, whether they are for the President's restoration policy or not, except so far as we may infer from the fact that all of their brethren whom they left behind them in the South are for that policy.—[Journal.

All our rebel brethren whom we left behind us in the South are for the President's policy according to the Journal's arguments, and yet the Democracy of Kentucky are not for it, and are, therefore, rebels. There is logic for you. Louisville Journal logic. On both sides of the fence at once. Proving that the Democracy of Kentucky are rebels because they do not support a policy which all other rebels in the South are for. If the Journal believes, as it pretends, that the Democracy of Kentucky are against the President's policy, what earthly reason can it give for its strange belief? It indulges only in wild assertions, but gives no reasons. Why should the Democracy here, if they are rebels, be opposed to the reconstruction policy any more than the rebels in the Southern States? Is there any possible reason that can be conceived why they should be? Let us see.

The reconstruction policy of the President has for its object the restoration of the Southern States to their legitimate places in the Union and the Southern members to their seats in Congress. If the Kentucky Democracy are rebels, and have any designs to accomplish in the Union—and they can accomplish none out of it—as a matter of course their most earnest desire and paramount object is to get those States into their places and their members in their seats at the earliest possible moment. If we were to get the political control of the State of Kentucky, as the Journal alleges we are trying to do, we could accomplish nothing, nor have any weight in politics or any influence in legislation until our Southern friends are permitted to act with us both in the party and in Congress? It is therefore a barefaced and glaring absurdity to suppose that we are opposed to the admission of those States. With them in the Union we would have their political strength in addition to what we have now with which to fight the Radicals; without it we are helpless. With those States represented in Congress we would have twenty-two more votes in the Senate, which would not only prevent a two-thirds vote in favor of radicalism, but would give us a clear majority in that body.

Throwing all questions of patriotism aside, and all considerations growing out of the obligations the returned rebels assumed in their amnesty oaths and pardons, and supposing them to look upon the question of the President's policy in a purely selfish light, and how in all probability would they be likely to be influenced? They are well aware that if the President fails in procuring the adoption of his policy the Radicals triumph. What to them will be the probable result of that triumph? It is impossible to state precisely, but the worst they can reasonably anticipate from a party professing such political principles and controlled by such blind and mischievous a spirit of fanaticism. It is known that they are in favor of the severest punishment of rebels and the confiscation of their property; and it is not unlikely, if they can obtain the power, they will revoke all amnesties and pardons heretofore granted, and proceed with rigor to the execution of their remorseless and revengeful policy. From their triumph, therefore, the Confederates have everything to fear and nothing to hope, while from President Johnson's policy they have everything to hope and nothing to fear. Is it not then preposterous in the Journal to assert that they are opposed to the President's policy? Can either the editor or any of his readers believe a proposition so utterly and entirely wanting in probability and reasonableness? It would seem to be impossible. And yet the Journal, day after day, and in column after column, repeats this misrepresentation, and with as much earnestness as if there were really some ground for believing it to be true. The editor must believe that the rebels are a set of brainless idiots, incapable of understanding their own interests, and utterly wanting in the sagacity for which he gives them credit, or he would not suppose them capable of the folly of throwing themselves into the hands of their worst enemies, for the sake of defeating a policy which was devised, and is supported for their especial protection and relief. The editor may believe such nonsense, but he will find few others so gullible or so green.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat is in a pickle. Somebody has furnished it with a quantity of excellent reading, in the shape of a file of the Bowling Green Courier of 1862. If our neighbor has read it carefully he must admit that the "Louisville-Bowling-Green-Nashville-Courier," as the Journal facetiously called it, was a spicy, lively, wide-awake, earnest and readible paper. Like the Courier before the war, and like the Courier at the present time, it led all its contemporaries in activity, energy and enterprise, and as a consequence, was one of the most useful, popular and indispensable of institutions. Our neighbor might even at this late day study the "Bowling-Green Courier" with much profit.

☞ The Journal declines our proposition to publish the resolutions of the Democratic county meetings which have indorsed the reconstruction policy of the President. It says that it we will furnish it the dates when the proceedings of the various meetings were published in the Courier it will examine them. We can't afford to take the trouble of looking over our files for several months back, unless upon the certainty that the labor will amount to something. If the Journal will promise to publish the resolutions which do indorse the President's policy, we will hunt them up.

[From the Paris (Ky.) Citizen.]

We have been permitted to publish the following letter from Col. Benj. Grant, of Erie, Pa., in relation to the Paris, Irvine and East Tennessee Railroad, from which it will be perceived that negotiations are in progress in Europe by which it is hoped the necessary means will be raised to construct this important work:

ERIE, PA., April 2, 1866.

*My Dear Sir:*

Yours of the 29th ult. is at hand. We have felt very great interest in the reconstruction of the P. I. and E. T. Railroad, and have been making efforts by European negotiations to raise money to build the road. I have understood that one agent there was negotiating with apparent success. I suppose he will be here during the first half of this month. I have had some correspondence with the President of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, and furnished him with such information as I had in relation to the matter. As soon as our agent returns from Europe, I will again write to you. Very truly yours,

BENJ. GRANT.

HON. JOHN A. PRELL, Paris, Ky.

☞ A Curious story is going the rounds, of a mistake in a mustard plaster at a hotel. A lady, whose husband was suffering from cold, got up midnight and went to fetch a mustard poultice. In her agitation she mistook the room on her own and went into one where there was a light burning evidently as that she had left—the room altogether similar, and apparently her husband in bed fast asleep. She applied the mustard poultice to his chest, and quitted it with all speed. He began to draw; but it drew an infuriated scream from the poor fellow who had been the subject of her unconscious solicitude. At the sound of the unearthly screech, the nature of the accident which had befallen her and her patient was at once visible, and she rushed headlong from the mustard man into the arms of her husband. Both parties told their story the next day, and had to leave amidst the laughter of the occupants.

☞ Mr. Jefferson Fletcher, of our county, as we learn, was attacked one day this week by two negro men, armed, with the intention to kill him. He expostulated, but to no avail. One of the negroes fired at him but missed his aim, whereupon Mr. Fletcher returned the fire, killing his assailant instantly. At the second negro the latter attempted to use the weapon of his fallen comrade, but a timely shot from Mr. Fletcher severely wounding him in the hip, rendered him hors de combat. Mr. Fletcher came to the city immediately afterward, bringing with him the wounded negro, and gave himself up to the legal authorities. He was tried and acquitted, and the wounded negro lodged in jail. These are the facts as detailed to us. This is but another legitimate result of Radical teaching.—[Hopkinsville (Ky.) Conservative, 7th.

☞ The Pastoral Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, composed of the ministers of that denomination in New York city and thereabouts, are discussing the question: "How can the influence of woman be properly utilized by the Church."

## Revolutionary Ideas.

The form of government which the Jacobins, who now direct the destinies of the United States, are attempting to create, and which, if they are not arrested in their radical and insane career they will establish, is not the kind of government created for us by the men who achieved our independence from Great Britain, and brought into existence the Western Republic. The conclusion of that great revolutionary struggle left the provinces separate and independent political communities, recognized as such by each other, and by the mother country, from whom their long, dreary and heroic conflict had resulted in absolving their connection. There was no bond uniting them except that of interest; as separated they were respectively too weak to stand alone, each and all recognized the importance of combining their strength and resources for the common defense, and the general prosperity and welfare. How could this be done?

The problem to be solved was one of unusual difficulty. The provinces were weary of regal rule; they were Republicans in their instincts; the idea of privileged classes, which were the necessary concomitant of monarchical institutions, was odious to them, and they wished to secure and perpetuate the liberties they had struggled so long to obtain and which they so highly prized.

Difficult as the problem was, the Convention of sages who framed the Federal Constitution worked it out. They created a Government for which there was no example on earth; which protected the separate States in all their rights and prerogatives, and at the same time established a Government invested with sufficient power to act for the general good. The powers of this General Government were carefully and specifically defined, leaving no fair pretext for encroachments upon the reserved rights of the several States.

In the Government which they established the States were supreme and sovereign in their respective spheres, while the General Government was absolute to the extent of the powers which were specially conferred upon it, and which were enumerated and defined in a written Constitution.

The men who framed the Constitution and arranged this system of government, were men of extraordinary intelligence and patriotism, and were endowed with a far-reaching sagacity, which enabled them to penetrate the future beyond the period of their natural lives. They saw the rock upon which the Government would split, if it split at all, and they warned their contrymen against the dangers which might possibly present themselves, and pointed out the policy by which they might be avoided. If the utterances of these men had been heeded; if the policy which they pointed out so clearly had been adhered to, we should have avoided the terrible calamities which have befallen us. When we wandered from their teachings and attempted to change the system which they established; to invade the jurisdiction of State authority, and enlarge by implication or usurpation the authority of the General Government, we plunged into the storms and breakers and went down in the maelstrom of civil war.

The Radicals make no concealment of their purpose to reduce the authority and dignity of the States, and to extend and magnify that of the Federal Government. All of their measures tend directly to this result, and their system is necessarily progressive. Their aggressions upon the rights and powers of the States must in the very nature of things go on, unless they are driven from power, until all State lines will be rubbed out, and we shall have an absolute central despotism established upon the ruins of republican liberty.

What good will be subserved by this change in the character of our Government no mortal man can tell. That it will weaken, if it does not utterly destroy the guarantees of liberty, is clear to every intelligent and reflecting man. We lived free and independent, and enjoyed the largest liberty and prosperity under the wise and equal system established by the sages of the revolution; public and private rights were respected; individual enterprise was fostered and protected, and the evidences of national prosperity were multiplying on every side. The wisdom of the Government established by the Constitution was demonstrated by eighty years of glorious experience and unexampled prosperity. No necessity was ever detected for the enlargement of the powers of the General Government. Its authority was found sufficient for all the objects for which it was created; it was strong at home and respected abroad; but these latter day saints; these modern political philosophers; these mad fanatics, are dissatisfied with wisdom they have not the intelligence or the patriotism to comprehend, and are seeking to overthrow the Government which has enabled us to achieve all of our wonderful greatness and placed us in the front rank of civilized nations, and establish in its place a patch-work, feeble, contemptible, despotic establishment, which will be a disgrace to the country and a nuisance to the people. If they have a sensible idea upon the subject of government they have not yet given evidence of the fact. Their object seems to be to tear down and not to build up. They are fanatics, impracticable Radicals, madmen. They are rushing the country to destruction, and exult with fiendish glee over the ruin they create. The Government must be wrested from their hands, or it will soon be unfit for white men to live in, and scarcely for the negroes, for whose advantage all this devilish work is done.

OCCASIONAL.

## Obituary.

BRENT—Drowned, off the Island of Cuba, on the 26th instant, Colonel C. B. Brent, late of the Confederate army, aged 24.

SHIP ADRIAN, OFF CUBA, January 7, 1866.

*To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a notice of the drowning of Col. C. B. Brent, while on a voyage from New Orleans to Brazil. He jumped overboard to rescue a sailor who had fallen from aloft; and although every effort was made to recover them, yet, owing to the freshness of the wind, it was impossible to do so. I first met Colonel Brent on the battle-field of Manassas, the day after the fight, when the company of which he was a member had been detailed to collect the debris. I was struck with the clearness and force of his description of the battle, as also his modesty, for when I asked him what he had done, he replied, "I tried to do my duty." From that moment I took an interest in him, and watched with faithful pride his rapid promotion from private to commander of cavalry scouts, and his recommendation before the Confederate Congress for the position of Brigadier General, which his captain at Mount Sterling, Ky., was unable to obtain for him, prevented him from receiving. He was endowed with all those attributes which adorn and ennoble the human mind, and but for his untimely death would have been one of the brightest ornaments of his day. Poet as well as soldier, his soul inspiring verses, written over the signature of "Harry," have frequently awakened fresh hope in the breasts of despairing sons of the South, and called many a laggard from the fireside to the field. In obeying one of the many noble impulses of his heart, he lost his life, leaving grief and sorrow in the hearts of all who knew him; yet can they console themselves with the thought that on that dread day, when all the struggles before the judgment seat of God, he will be one of those to whom will be said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Yours, respectfully, R. B. D.

[From the Lexington Observer & Reporter, 14th.]

## County Court.

On Monday last, being County Court day, the number of persons who crowded our city was much larger than we have seen on a similar occasion this year, though the quantity of live stock offered in the market was not so great. The principal attraction of the day was at the Trotting Course, where about fifty harness stallions displayed their merits in speed, style and action, and where an accident occurred by the collision of the wagon in which John Marders was driving "Clark Chief," and the sulky in which Noah Ferguson was driving "Rattler," resulting in Mr. Marders' being thrown from his wagon with such violence as to dislocate his shoulder. The horse for whom great was frightful for fear of a general stampede, but luckily no other personal injury was received than by Mr. Marders.

The quantity of personal property, such as furniture, &c., offered for sale, was large, and had ready and liberal purchasers. The demand for horses was greater and at better rates than for mules. Cattle were at high figures, with a scarcity in the market.

We quote the following sales of stock:

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 Shares Lexington and Winchester Turnpike stock at..... | $ 40 50 |
| 5 Shares Lexington and Winchester Turnpike stock at..... | 40 00 |
| 4 Shares Lexington and Frankfort Turnpike Extension stock at..... | 11 50 |
| 12 Shares Northern Bank stock at..... | 122 10 |
| 4 do do do do..... | 122 00 |
| 10 do Bank of Louisville..... | 101 00 |
| 20 do do do..... | 102 00 |
| 15 do Commercial Bank..... | 100 00 |
| 25 do Farmers' Bank..... | 115 25 |

SALE OF AN ARKANSAS PLANTATION.—B. G. Thomas, Esq., sold on Monday last his plantation in Arkansas to W. J. Hawkins, of this city, for $20,000.—[Lexington Observer & Reporter.

## LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

### A Visit to the Old Dominion—Signs of the War—Future Prospects—The Labor Question—Scarcity of Laborers—Feeling of the People—They Sustain the President—Jeff. Davis—Botts and Pierpont—The Freedmen Enjoying Easter, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., April 3, 1866.

*Editors Louisville Courier:* Growing tired of the monotony of the Capital, and sick of the everlasting cry of nigger, nigger, which greets all ears there, I have launched out into the "mother of States and statesmen."

That there has recently been *war* in this State, there can be no mistake. From the Potomac to the James, there are to be seen scarcely any evidences of habitation. What were once farms, producing an abundance of the necessaries of life, and supporting a dense and thrifty population, are now barren wastes. Fences, houses, timber, inhabitants—all gone—swept away before the consuming chariot of war. Wast of Richmond the desolation is not so universal. The effects of the war demon were not so direct; but the collateral effects were such as to interest the country—at least for the time. The inhabitants think that there is sufficient recuperative power in the country to recover, in a series of years, from the previous now universal, if the authorities of the Government would but just recognize the fact that the war is over, and allow society and labor to reorganize and adjust themselves, untrammelled by Gen. Terry and Assistant Commissioners.

Under the present regime no business calculations can be relied on with any degree of certainty. I mean with regard to labor; and there can be no other business engaged in to any extent for a time, for the reason that the people have no money, and nothing which will command it till a crop can be raised. There is not white labor in the country sufficient to cultivate the farms, or any considerable proportion of them. Under the auspices of the Bureau, black labor is so much demoralized as not to be by any means reliable. For instance, a number of hands are hired, and arrangements made to pitch a crop for them. A portion, or all of them, take offense at something and leave, never failing to apply to the agent of the Bureau with a marvelous statement of outrage, which is duly committed to writing, the offending white man notified to attend for trial, and fined for inhumanity, "in the discretion of the court," from whose judgment there is no appeal.

Yet, notwithstanding all the annoyances, vexations and outrages (for such they are,) the people are at work with a pertinacity truly remarkable and which augurs success. They universally acquiesce, in good faith, in the issue of the war. To say they do so with delight, would exaggerate the fact; and to expect such a thing is to ignore the impulses of human nature (of which they are largely composed;) but that they do so with as good a grace as could be reasonably expected, and with no sort of inclination or desire to renew the attempt at secession, is true—the slanderous correspondence of Radical journals, reports of "assistant commissioners" and public speeches to the contrary notwithstanding. All, without exception, admit the fact that secession has "played out," and that henceforth the South must make her arrangements to remain in the Union. Further, that not only secession, but slavery, likewise, is a thing of the past, and for the future paid labor must be relied upon altogether. These things being admitted, they take their stand at State authority, and enlarge by implication or usurpation the authority of the General Government, we plunged into the storms and breakers and went down in the maelstrom of civil war.

The Radicals make no concealment of their purpose to reduce the authority and dignity of the States, and to extend and magnify that of the Federal Government. All of their measures tend directly to this result, and their system is necessarily progressive. Their aggressions upon the rights and powers of the States must in the very nature of things go on, unless they are driven from power, until all State lines will be rubbed out, and we shall have an absolute central despotism established upon the ruins of republican liberty.

What good will be subserved by this change in the character of our Government no mortal man can tell. That it will weaken, if it does not utterly destroy the guarantees of liberty, is clear to every intelligent and reflecting man. We lived free and independent, and enjoyed the largest liberty and prosperity under the wise and equal system established by the sages of the revolution; public and private rights were respected; individual enterprise was fostered and protected, and the evidences of national prosperity were multiplying on every side. The wisdom of the Government established by the Constitution was demonstrated by eighty years of glorious experience and unexampled prosperity. No necessity was ever detected for the enlargement of the powers of the General Government. Its authority was found sufficient for all the objects for which it was created; it was strong at home and respected abroad; but these latter day saints; these modern political philosophers; these mad fanatics, are dissatisfied with wisdom they have not the intelligence or the patriotism to comprehend, and are seeking to overthrow the Government which has enabled us to achieve all of our wonderful greatness and placed us in the front rank of civilized nations, and establish in its place a patch-work, feeble, contemptible, despotic establishment, which will be a disgrace to the country and a nuisance to the people. If they have a sensible idea upon the subject of government they have not yet given evidence of the fact. Their object seems to be to tear down and not to build up. They are fanatics, impracticable Radicals, madmen. They are rushing the country to destruction, and exult with fiendish glee over the ruin they create. The Government must be wrested from their hands, or it will soon be unfit for white men to live in, and scarcely for the negroes, for whose advantage all this devilish work is done.

OCCASIONAL.

## THE CAOLERA CONFERENCE.

### Quarantine Regulations in the Orient

We have already announced the opening of the Cholera Conference in Constantinople. The French representatives have made the following proposals in regard to the stoppage of all sea communication between Arabia and Egypt in the event of another epidemic:

1. That the Ottoman Sanitary Commission, now in the Hijaz, should report on the health of the pilgrims.

2. The presence of several vessels of war to interrupt maritime communication.

3. An organized surveillance over the Egyptian coast to prevent any disembarkation in infringement of the prohibition.

The manner of carrying this plan into execution was set forth as follows:

1. In the event of cholera breaking out among the pilgrims, the members of the Ottoman Commission, assisted if need be by other medical men appointed *ad hoc*, shall report the fact to the local authorities and to the vessls of war stationed at Jiddah and Yeddo, and shall also transmit the intelligence by telegraph.

2. On the declaration of the said medical men, the local authorities shall interdict, until further orders, all embarkation, and shall also institute in Egypt a cordon destined for Egypt to proceed thither by land.

3. At the same time the vessel of war shall send away from the ports of embarkation all steamers and sailing vessels which may be found there, and shall exercise a strict surveillance in order to prevent any clandestine departure.

4. On any building received of the presence of cholera among the pilgrims, the Egyptian authorities shall forbid the entry of all arrivals from the Arabian coast, commencing from the epoch to be considered as the most infamous because of the position he held, for that was conferred upon him by the people of his native State, and surprised the friends of the proprietors of the town of Stockton, and largely interested in the Rush Valley mines, is pushing forward mining and other interests with great energy and success.

Very rich silver mines have recently been discovered along the Cottonwood, a stream that empties into Lake Utah about thirty miles south of Salt Lake City. Vigorous efforts will be made during the coming summer to work them, and bring them prominently before the public.

AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

The Impression seems generally to prevail that the Mormons have entered and occupied all the good agricultural lands in the Great Salt Lake valley. Mr. McLeod reports this to be a very great mistake. Even under the present irrigating system the best farming lands still open to settlement. In the upper valleys along the rivers there is an abundance of the finest agricultural lands without the aid of the latter very little sense, no statesmanship, great self appreciation and a morbid lust for office and notoriety; delights to manifest his authority, and to exercise it when possible. Doubtless, he will yet manage to get his name handed down to future generations by swearing before the Committee on Reconstruction that Gen. Grant was drunk at the meeting at Congress upon the glorious flag of the Union. The people would rush there by tens of thousands, the mines would yield their untold treasures to the nation, and Utah would become the pet and the pride of America. Will not the managers of this great continental thoroughfare realize what the last subject concerning hangs upon the early success of their efforts, and push forward the work to completion? The whole people will then bestow upon them their richest blessings.

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[Written for the Louisville Courier.]

## THE BOON I CRAVE.

BY SANS SOUCI.

Each human heart—it has been said—
Holds hidden graves where treasured dead
Are shrined—and in their sombre shade
Are twined dark wreaths of cypress made,
And tears are wept, and prayers are prayed.

Such graves my aching heart doth keep,
O'er which I often bend to weep.
The shattered dreams forever past,
The hopes of love on which I cast
My all—too radiant to last.

The triumphs of such bitter cost—
The friends I've won, and those I've lost,
The eyes that shone with loving light,
The smiles on rosy lips so bright—
Are sunk in one eternal night.

The haunting sound of some sweet voice,
Once wont to make my heart rejoice,
Will thrill me with the sweet refrain
Of buried joy—and oh the pain—
Of by gone days will come again.

Oh! mourning heart—oh! hidden graves—
Oh! maddening moan of memory waves
That round my buried treasures sweep—
'Tis thus above my dead I weep,
I crave one boon—*'tis thine to keep.*

To lay me down within my grave,
No grief to mourn, no joy to crave,
Naught—naught—save only quiet rest—
My pale hands folded o'er my breast,
Above me laid the smooth, green sod,
My soul at peace with man and God.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

## THRENODY.

(TODD COUNTY, KENTUCKY.)

You ask for a souvenir from my pen—
A sentiment clothed in song;
So I take in my idle hand again
The lyre unused so long.

I have wandered far since we met, dear friend,
I have wandered far and wide;
I have stood where the Hudson's waters blend
With the ocean's surging tide.

I have seen the prairie wild flowers bow
Their heads to the wildspering breeze;
I have gazed from a noble vessel's prow
On the isles of our inland seas.

But never a face of the throngs I met
Could charm my weary eye;
My bosom was filled with a vain regret—
A grief that was ever nigh.

Then if my strains have a sadder tone
Than once they were wont to wear,
Remember the happiness *then* my own,
Remember my deep despair.

CLEMENT.

DECATURVILLE, TENNESSEE.

☞ The London Owl enters upon the dispute between High and Low Churchmen in England, with the following:

RITUALISM.

*By the Husband of a Ritualist.*

I do not know, and less I care
What clothes a parson ought to wear—
A black dress or a white dress,
Why should I, while I call my own
One who, when preaching wears a gown,
And lectures in a shroud?

PARADOXICAL.

The largest house in town
Is larger when increased;
Then let us, my friend Brown,
The largest house is leased.

Utah.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

We had a call on Monday from Rev. Norman McLeod, the excellent and efficient pastor of the Congregational Church at Great Salt Lake City. He was on his way to Washington, summoned there by the Territorial Delegate in Congress, to testify in relation to the affairs of Utah. It were well if gentlemen so thoroughly posted were always required to give testimony in relation to matters of national concern. From him we learned several items of Territorial news which will interest our readers.

MINES AND MINING.

Within the last few months most valuable silver mines have been discovered at Parsaget, in Southern Utah. They are situated so near the Colorado river that the ores have been taken to San Francisco and reduced at a profit. These mines are attracting a large immigration, and as they are situated in the great central silver range, there can be little doubt that they will prove largely remunerative.

The silver mines near the upper mines of the Rush Valley, visited last summer by Mr. Colfax and his party, are fully realizing expectations. New and valuable leads are being discovered. The latest is a silver and gold-bearing quartz lode, promising the most satisfactory results. Capt. Dahlgren, son of the famous Admiral, has organized a company to work the mines in Rush Valley mines, and is now getting up another. This company is sending in the most approved machinery to work the ores. Col. Gallagher, one of the proprietors of the town of Stockton, and largely interested in the Rush Valley mines, is pushing forward mining and other interests with great energy and success.

Very rich silver mines have recently been discovered along the Cottonwood, a stream that empties into Lake Utah about thirty miles south of Salt Lake City. Vigorous efforts will be made during the coming summer to work them, and bring them prominently before the public.

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# THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

## LETTER FROM GEN. BUELL TO GEN. GRANT.

## IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

## Interesting Correspondence.

## A Complete Vindication.

Gen. Buell has addressed the following letter to Lieut. Gen. Grant, giving facts and official documents respecting the battle of Shiloh not heretofore published.

*To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:*

As long ago as last August I saw in the New York Herald a paragraph purporting to give some expressions of yours concerning me, during your tour through the Northern States and Canada. It was as follows:

"Gen. Grant, while in Springfield, Mass., conversed very freely upon topics of general interest connected with the army. He said that Gen. Buell was thoroughly versed in the theory of war, but knew nothing about handling men in an emergency, and that his heart was never in the war from the first. He said that Buell might have reached Pittsburg Landing several days earlier than he did, in which case Gen. Grant would have been the attacking party."

I immediately called your attention to this paragraph, and requested you to avow or disavow the remarks imputed to you; and again on the 27th of December I did the same thing. On the 4th of January I received your reply, dated the 29th of December. In that you say you have no recollection of the reported conversation, and, if any such occurred, you know that your remarks could not have been quoted correctly. For instance, you say in regard to "my want of ability to command in the presence of an enemy, or in battle," you have always thought and frequently expressed yourself differently, and on the subject of my "heart never having been in the cause," you must, you say, certainly have been misunderstood. You supposed me to be earnest whilst I was in command, &c. You add, however, that my "letters published since have rather given the idea that I wanted the Union saved in a particular way, and in a way different from the one which was being pursued." Your impression would have been more accurate if you had understood that I desired that the Union should be preserved or restored—not destroyed; but without going into definitions, or drawing the line of difference, I may say here, that the conclusion which you have drawn from my expressions is substantially correct.

In regard to the battle of Shiloh, your explanation, when we shall quote further on, qualifies somewhat the statement in the newspaper report referred to; but, allowing for the zeal of partisans, there is enough in it to confirm me in my belief that, apart from the reflections which at various times have been actively and extensively circulated relative to my movements prior to the battle, drew their inspiration from your headquarters. You may, therefore, fairly be regarded as responsible for them, and I shall take them up in the form in which they have been circulated.

And first, I do not see how I could have reached Pittsburg Landing earlier than I did? Not I, nor any one in my name. Undoubtedly, I could have moved my forces more before and have attacked on the 6th of April, as I did afterwards, and so have reached Savannah in time to avert the disaster of that day; but, in point of fact, I could not have done so, as in the paragraph which I have quoted, the allegation is implied that I was remiss in not doing so. I shall show that the facts do not warrant any such imputation.

It may be unnecessary to say that the rate of march of armies is regulated to suit the object in view. When there is no pressing emergency, the habits and health of the troops are the controlling consideration. Under such circumstances, when no serious obstacles have to be overcome, twelve miles a day for many days in succession is a very good average for large bodies of troops. But when some vital object is to be attained, such as to succor other troops that are in peril, an effort is made to double marches, and marches may be forced in different degrees—either according to the average ability of men, or according to the ability to meet pressing exigencies. The term is definite at all, it is only so in regard to the effort exerted, and not as to the distance overcome; for marches may be forced in equal degrees, and yet in one instance no more than 10 miles a day may be accomplished, while in another 30 may be reached—the difference being due to the physical condition of the troops or difficulties encountered in the march. The point where it is not definitely prescribed by higher authority, the rate of march depends upon the judgment of the immediate commander, and only the knowledge of this by the emergency would justify him in ta

## A THRILLING NARRATIVE

### A Remarkable Cave in Crawford County.

### TERRIBLE ADVENTURES OF AN EXPLORING PARTY.

### TWO MEN LOST IN THE CAVE.

### One of them Rescued After Fifty-Six Hours.

### A Former Citizen of Indianapolis Still Missing.

[Correspondence of the Indianapolis Herald.]

LEAVENWORTH, IND., April 8.

I write to inform you of the particulars of an exploring expedition which left here on Thursday last, to explore Dead Man's Cave, situated about four miles south of this place, three-quarters of a mile west of the river. The existence of this cave has been known for some time, though its extent has never been suspected until recently. A few weeks since a party from Louisville, accompanied by citizens of this place, explored it to the distance of three-quarters of a mile, but were stopped by a wide subterranean river, too deep for fording, and which they had no means of crossing.

The party which left here on Thursday, consisting of Major Throckmorton, of Louisville; Captain Holcraft, Sheriff Swayne, Dr. E. R. Hawn, and Lyman E. Knapp, of this place; Mr. Jesse Brandon, of Nashville, and your correspondent, went prepared to make a thorough exploration of the cave. Besides the necessary lights, ropes, water-proof clothing, etc., they carried with them a light but staunch boat, prepared expressly for the occasion, on which to cross the subterranean stream that had, on the former occasion, stopped their further progress. The party set forth in the highest of spirits. Dr. Hawn, whose sad fate has cast a gloom over the entire community, was especially buoyant. The doctor was greatly exhilarated by the prospect of an exciting and adventurous day, and could scarcely refrain from singing snatches of comic songs during the intervals of business.

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The expedition proceeded without delay to the terminus of the former exploration on the banks of the subterranean river. Those who had accompanied the former expedition noticed a perceptible change in the appearance of the stream, which seemed to be much fuller and more turbulent, plunging and roaring in some unknown abyss below. A consultation was had on the bank, to determine whether an attempt should be made to cross in the present swollen condition. Mr. Knapp, myself and Sheriff Swaine suggested an abandonment of the expedition, but were overruled by Dr. Hawn, Major Throckmorton, Captain Holcraft and Mr. Brandon, who, while admitting the dangerous character of the attempt, declared they would rather perish than abandon the exploration now, and stand the ridicule which such a movement would entail upon their heads. The boat was accordingly launched, and Captain Holcraft, Dr. Hawn and myself entered, the doctor playfully remarking that some men who were destined to die another death could never be drowned. We found the passage much easier than we expected. Capt. Holcroft took the oars, while I grasped the tiller and the doctor held aloft the flambeau. A few vigorous strokes, with a sensation of relief, we felt the keel grate upon the pebbles of a sloping bank on the other shore, in still and quiet water. A hasty glance from the doctor made the cavern ring, and informed the party that the passage had been safely accomplished. Captain Holcroft then returned and soon brought over the remainder of the party. The boat was firmly secured to a stout iron stake brought along for the purpose, and the party proceeded on their expedition. Directly ahead was a wide gallery, whose roof was so high that we could scarcely distinguish it by the feeble light of the lamps, while to the right and left the stream ran through another gallery or chamber, the two intersecting each other like the arms of a Greek cross. We followed the gallery before us for about a quarter of a mile, when it suddenly narrowed, and apparently came to an abrupt termination. After searching for an outlet, and finding none, we were on the point of reluctantly turning back, when a shout of exultation from Dr. Hawn announced that he had found an opening. To the right, and some distance from the terminus of the cul de sac, the Doctor had discovered a narrow crevice, by crawling through this on our hands and knees for a distance of several hundred yards, we came upon a high vaulted chamber, partially lighted from above, whither a path or flight of indistinct underground hall I have ever seen. Thousands of stalactites and stalagmites hung pendant from above, reflecting the glare of the torches in the millions of pure rays of dazzling light. If the ice ling and slides had been literally hung with enormous clusters of diamonds, the effect could have not been more bewildering. For a moment the entire party was awe-stricken and speechless. Then the more excitable ones broke forth in rapturous applause. Captain Holcroft declared it was the proudest moment in his life, not excepting the memorable occasion when, as captain of the pursuit Opossum, he stampeded the rebel light artillery below Nashville. Dr. Hawn made a speech, taking possession of the chamber in the name of the great American people, the academy of medicine and "the cave." Knapp and myself hurled ourselves in gathering specimens. Major Throckmorton drew a yellow covered sextant from his breast pocket, and proceeded to take an "observation," while Sheriff Swaine, who had been entrusted with the commissariat of the expedition, proceeded to spread a lunch.

After satisfying the solids and fluids, and feasting our eyes to satiety on the indescribable splendor of the surroundings, we proceeded to further discoveries. Numerous avenues were discovered, radiating in every direction from the central chamber, and these were explored in turn, some of them coming to an abrupt close, against a dead, black wall of rock, and others gradually narrowing, until they could be followed no further. Others forked, branching off into two and three other galleries. It was found that the thorough exploration of the cave from this point would be a work of weeks, if not months. In one place was found a deep circular hole, apparently almost bottomless. Stones dislodged from its yawning mouth would be heard suddenly plunging from side to side, until the noise of their descent was lost in the abyss far below.

Lyman Knapp being the lightest of the party, was let down by a strong cord a distance of some thirty yards, when he vigorously signified that he had seen enough by jerking the rope. He was drawn up, looking a trifle paler than usual, and declaring that his curiosity had been amply satisfied. Mr. Knapp, that after descending a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, numerous winged things, apparently bats, flitted ominously about his ears, viciously snapping their mandibles together with a devilish sort of twitter. One of these, cold, clammy abomination actually touched him in the face, and inflicted a severe bite. Mr. Knapp nearly fainted with disgust, and declared that if the rope had not been tied under his arms he would have fallen.

Now comes the most painful part of the story. Tired and weary of sight seeing, the party were on the point of starting on the return, when, at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Hawn, we consented to at least partially explore another cavern. It was followed about a short distance when it suddenly narrowed. Mr. Knapp going first, passed through the opening on his hands and knees, and entered another large chamber. Dr. Hawn, who is a very heavy man, attempted to follow, and became inextricably fixed in the passage. He could neither get forward nor back. For three hours the party worked incessantly, but all to no purpose. We sent back to the river and got the iron stake, with which the boat had been fastened, to use as a crowbar. With this the doctor might have been extricated, but here a new calamity manifested itself. One by one the lamps had burned out, until barely enough oil was left to light us on our way back to the river. The thought of being imprisoned in that living tomb was too terrible to be endured, for we knew that without light we could never find our way out. A panic seized upon the party, and hastily leaving the doctor and Mr. Knapp to their fate—for the doctor's body effectually blocked up the way against Mr. Knapp's return—we retraced our steps, crossed the river and returned to the town. A supply of oil, tools, &c., was procured, and although fatigued almost to the point of disability, we returned to the cave, determined to rescue our comrades or perish in the attempt. The river was crossed, and we proceeded to the grand chamber, where we had taken our lunch, accompanied by numerous citizens of Leavenworth. But when the cavern was explored *we could not find the gallery in which the Doctor and Mr. Knapp were entombed.* In vain we explored and shouted until worn out and fainting. All to no purpose. Nearly three days have passed since we first entered the cave, and during all that time it has been full of people uselessly hunting for the two unfortunate men. One after another of the various galleries leading from the grand chamber have been explored and blazed with chalk marks, but still the missing men cannot be found. We are beginning to lose heart, but will persevere as long as there is the faintest hope. The guide of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky has been sent for to assist in the search. I remain here a day or two longer, to do what little I can, and will inform you if the men or their bodies are found.

NEMO.

P. S.—Mr. Knapp has just been brought in. A hunter found him lying at the mouth of what has generally been considered a sort of *cul de sac*, five miles from the town. Mr. Knapp's condition is too precarious to admit of a detailed account of his story, but what I can gather from his incoherent explanations, it seems that, finding he could not find a return, he went ahead in hope of finding an outlet. After what seemed ages of wandering and groping in the dark, and, having several times despairingly laid down to die, he was at last successful in emerging from his living tomb. He fainted on coming to the open air, and was in this condition found by the hunter. A party has just gone to center the cavern by the way in which Mr. Knapp came out. Strong hopes are entertained that the Doctor will be rescued. May Heaven grant it. N.

☞ We are gratified to announce the fact that Mr. J. A. Dawson, State Register of the Land Office, and the worthy representative of Franklin county to the President, has returned to his House in our city. Mr. Dawson had a pleasant sojourn in the federal capital, and, except for losing his temper occasionally at the conduct of the rascally Radicals in Congress, his stay would have been one of uninterrupted pleasure.—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.

### FROM CHICAGO.

**Boy Terribly Lacerated—Services Yesterday in Memory of President Lincoln—Navigation Not Opening in the Upper Lakes—Buried at Vicksburg — Orphans' Home — Transplanting a Dubious Cross—Our Special Commercial Summary.**

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

CHICAGO, April 14.

This A. M. a little boy 12 years of age, named John McKath, was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. He was endeavoring to get upon the front part of an engine whilst in motion and proceeding along the track of the Illinois Central railroad, near the car works. He missed his hold and was thrown on the track, the engine passing over him, cutting off half the left foot; severing a portion of the right hand; breaking the right leg, and inflicting other fearful injuries.

The anniversary of the death of President Lincoln will be commemorated here with becoming solemnity to-morrow.

A letter received in this city from the Marine Inspector of the Board of Lake Underwriters, at Mackinaw, under date of April 4th, says: "As regards the ice, it is about two feet thick and solid, with from one to two feet of snow on it, which, if it melts and freezes, will make it still thicker. No water was to be seen last week in Lake Michigan from Beaver Island; nor no water can be seen now, from the highest point on this island, in Lake Huron. I have lived here all my life, and don't remember seeing spring look more backward for navigation than this does. It will require great thaw continually to open by the first of May; yet it is impossible to predict with any certainty when navigation will open at this point.

Col. Leib, 5th U. S. (colored) heavy artillery, has transmitted to Gov. Oglesby a list of the number of soldiers who died in prison at Vicksburg, while prisoners of war, and who are now buried in the city graveyard at Vicksburg; also a list of Illinois soldiers' graves removed by Lieut. Wm. D. Egen, of the same regiment, to the city graveyard at Vicksburg. The lists show the regiment, rank and date of death of deceased, and contain five hundred names.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Sanitary Commission in Springfield, the sum of $5,000 was appropriated by that organization to the Illinois Soldiers' Orphan Home. About $1,200 are still wanted to enable the trustees to locate the institution.

By order of Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, half-hour guns were fired in Madison to-day, and flags displayed at half mast on the public buildings, in commemoration of the anniversary of President Lincoln's murder.

The two hundred and forty Sioux Indians who have been two years in confinement at Davenport, have started for their new reservation on Nebraska river.

The sales of flour are very much reduced, and the market rules firm at yesterday's advance. No. 1 spring wheat opened quiet, with sales at 81 2½ @ subsequently declined to $1 25@1 25½, but after a second dispatch from New York was read on 'Change the market rallied and there was an advance of 1a1½c, with buyers at the close at $1 26½@1 26¾. No. 2 spring wheat offered at $1 88, rejected. Corn dull and about 1c lower, with sales of No. 1 at 45¾a 46c, No. 2 at 42a42½c, and rejected at 40¾a41½c for fresh receipts, closing dull at 45¾a46c for No. 1; canal corn afloat is in large supply, but dull, with sales of No. 1 at 47c and of rejected at 42c. Oats held firmly, but sales are very meager at 26½a27c for fresh receipts of No. 1, and 21½c for winter receipts of No. 2 in store. There is a good shipping demand for rye, and the market rules firm, with sales of fresh receipts of No. 1 at 53¾a54c in store, and 55c afloat; small sales of winter receipts of No. 1 are reported at 51c in store. Barley is in some demand for shipment to Cincinnati, with sales of 18,000 bushels Canadian, to go to that market, at $1 04. Domestic barley ranges from 25 to 65c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess pork steady at $25 25, and steam-rendered lard is in active demand at 17¾ to 18c, with sales on private terms, but understood to be at the outside figure. Beef cattle steady at $4 50 to $6 50, for common to choice grades. Hogs easier at $8 80 to $9 35. Sheared sheep are selling at $5 50 to $ 75, and fat wooled sheep at $5 to $6.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Anniversary of Lincoln's Assassination—The Fenian Movements—The Union Soldiers Buried near Richmond—Labor Contracts—Arlington Cemetery—The Emperor Maximilian of Mexico—Internal Revenue.**

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.

To-day has been almost universally observed, out of regard for the memory of President Lincoln. All of the departments were closed, and business in the city was quite generally suspended. The daily journals appear in mourning, and some republish their accounts of the great event of one year ago; flags were suspended at half mast on public places.

The House convened at noon, but immediately adjourned out of respect to the day.

The President gave audience to-day to Secretary McCulloch and Congressman Raymond. No general visitors were received, and the executive offices were closed.

Intelligence received here to-day does not attach much importance to the Fenian demonstrations on the northern frontier. Nothing has yet occurred to warrant any action on behalf of the Government. The British Minister is also seemingly satisfied.

Dr. W. A. Spencer, who was surgeon of the post hospital at Richmond, Va., during the rebellion, states, in reply to an inquiry made by the Government authorities where he could give any information concerning the Union dead buried near Richmond, that he had induced the undertaker to keep a record of all the Federal soldiers that were buried, and to mark their graves; but the object sought was frustrated by the destruction of the record in the great fire that occurred on the evacuation of the city.

Communications to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in this District, continue to arrive, requesting him to aid the writers in making contracts with the freed people who have assembled in Washington, and induce them to labor on the farms and plantations in the South and Southwest.

The Quartermaster's Department of Washington has been engaged for the last few months in removing the remains of Union soldiers from different parts of Virginia to the national cemetery at Arlington, and has identified and removed sixteen hundred bodies.

A private letter was received here to-day from the City of Mexico from a well informed source, declaring that there is no intention of withdrawing the French forces from Mexico. The 1st of June, it will be recollected, was the date fixed in some quarters at which their removal was expected to take place.

The Internal Revenue Department intended to proceed with their collection of income tax under the old law, as there are no indications that Congress will modify it at present.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Collector for New York—Trial of Jeff Davis—Releasing Prisoners Convicted by Court Martial.**

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is probable that the President this week will nominate a Collector for New York.

The House Committee on Judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution, recently referred to them, involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jeff Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States, having decided the Indiana Military Commission to be trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having in consequence been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Mrs. Surratt, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, convicted of conspiracy on the life of President Lincoln.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Commemorative Ceremonies—The Strikers—Cholera.**

NEW YORK, April 14.—There are commemorative services of the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln in all the principle churches in the city. The American colors are flying at half-mast from all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

The anniversary of the raising of the Union flag over Fort Sumter was celebrated last night by the Sumter Club, Brooklyn.

The car drivers' strike still continues. The public are greatly inconvenienced. The ship caulkers' and carpenters' strikes are also holding out.

There is no truth in the reports that the cholera or other epidemic exists at Key West, Florida.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

## TENNESSEE.

### NORTHERN CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

### GOV. BROWNLOW'S MESSAGE.

### Loyal Claims to be Assumed.

### Rebels to be Kept on the Anxious Seat.

### TENNESSEE STILL REBELLIOUS.

## AN INTENSE DOCUMENT.

NASHVILLE, April 13, P. M.—The river is rising slowly, with five feet on the shoals. To-day has been the warmest of the season.

The Legislature met to-day. The Senate had no quorum, but the House had, and received the message of Gov. Brownlow.

The Governor to-day issued a message, which touches upon the following topics:

**The Late Elections.**

He says, that two elections have occurred since your deliberations were broken up by a portion of the House—one a general election for county officers, on the 3d of March; the other a special election of twenty-four Representatives and two Senators, in different parts of the State.

He continues: Whilst it is true in many counties of West Tennessee a creditable and, in some instances, a successful effort was made to exercise the act of the 5th of June last. In some counties in that section, and in the greater portion of Middle Tennessee, the law was totally disregarded. In the county of Davidson, for instance, where there has been so much clamor against the law, and it is charged that three-fourths of the people were disfranchised by it, the aggregate vote exceeded by over a thousand the average vote before the passage of the law.

Candidates in many localities openly and publicly based their claims to election upon wounds received and losses incurred in the cause of the rebellion, and were often successful.

In the special election nearly half of those who had, by their revolutionary conduct, broken up the Legislature and paralyzed the Government, were candidates for re-election, under pledges to repeat their performances unless the majority will yield to them the control of your proceedings. With two exceptions in West Tennessee, one in Middle Tennessee, and two in East Tennessee, they have been returned by large majorities. This result may well excite the apprehensions of the friends of civil government. *I have not only the recalling Representatives, but their constituents, are ready to destroy the State Government.*

The fear expressed in my proclamation of the 3d of March, that you would have not sufficiently recovered from the demoralizing effects of the late rebellion to appreciate the blessings of peace, is thus painfully realized.

**The Franchise Bill.**

The objections to a stringent suffrage law are plausable, and made under the guise of equal rights and republican liberty; but experience will show that those who bnt a few months ago were engaged in the work of destroying all government, and did destroy State Government, and only failed to destroy the National Government by being overpowered by force of arms, are not yet safe depositories of the elective franchise. It is not a question as to who shall be disfranchised, but as to who shall be enfranchised. Those who committed treason disfranchised themselves. To restore them at once to the right of suffrage is simply to hand over to them that Government which was organized in spite of them upon the ruins of the one they had destroyed.

This is what they now demand. The red handed murderer, who has inflicted the most frightful wounds upon the body politic, demands that he, of all others, is the proper physician to heal them. They claim the right to destroy and build up, to kill and to restore to life.

You alone, gentlemen, can dispose of this question. In a crisis like this, we should choose no third course. We must boldly perform our part, and leave the result to God. I invoke your prompt attention to this vital subject. We can have no hope that capital or loyal immigration will come within our borders until they are assured of protection against rebel rule. I am assured that the tide of immigration now flowing into Missouri is owing to the strong protection given in that State by the disfranchisement of the destroyers of law and order.

**Relief of the Penitentiary and Insane Asylum.**

I have been compelled by a sense of humanity to direct the Controller to issue his warrant upon the Treasury for a considerable sum, without which not one dollar could to apply the convicts in the penitentiary with the necessaries of life. I am informed that they are again in danger of suffering. The keeper is purchasing supplies on credit, relying upon you to meet the payment.

The hospital for the insane is in like necessitous circumstances, and the salaries of the officers of both institutions are unpaid, and your early action in relief of both is an absolute necessity.

**Finances.**

I apprehend that to meet the July interest on the State debt proper and upon the bonds loaned to Rail Roads will be a very full to pay their coupons then falling due. I recommend the temporary appropriation of the funds realized by the sale of the specie captured with the remains of the Bank of Tennessee for that purpose, without permanently withdrawing it from the school fund.

**Remuneration of Loyal Citizens.**

After mature deliberation, I have determined to recommend to your favorable consideration the remuneration of loyal citizens of this State for losses sustained by the occupation of the country by the national army. The passage of the so-called ordinance of secession and the assumed transfer of the State to the so-called Southern Confederacy, placed Tennessee in the attitude of rebellion, and her people entered position of enemies to the National Government. The consequence was, that upon the occupancy of the State by the Federal forces, the people were left to suffer severely with but little discrimination between the loyal and disloyal. Their lands and houses were occupied, their property impressed or destroyed, and their very subsistence consumed. In East Tennessee this was done from necessity by an unsupplied army to an extent that reduced the people to absolute suffering. So far the Federal Government, classing Tennessee with the rebel States, and unwilling to assume the losses incurred in the whole South, have not regarded the applications of loyal men and people for remuneration. I understand that similar losses by citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have been promptly assessed, and yet the nation knows, the world knows, that a more loyal people than those of Tennessee who remained steadfast to the national cause throughout so long and terrible an ordeal are not to be found in the Union. But I cannot believe that they lose confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the American people. I believe they will not plunge the loyal and unfortunate among our people, many of whom are without a home or property by the National forces while they were absent fighting and bleeding for the national cause.

But you, gentlemen, can afford present relief, relying upon the General Government hereafter to assume and adjust the just and meritorious claims. I recommend that proper officers be appointed to ascertain and report these claims, and the bonds of the State of denomination from $50 to $1,000 be issued in payment. I am aware that the proposition will meet with fierce opposition from those who would give preference to the millions of debt contracted by and the assumed State Government or by rebel quartermasters. I am also aware that objection will come from those who look upon the grounds of so considerable an increase of the State debt. But if the American people are just they will assume the American debt, long before it has due, and upon principle treat the suffering loyalists of Tennessee as they have treated the loyalists of other States.

In view of the protracted length of your session, caused in part by the difficulties attending a reorganization of the State Government, but mostly by the refractory and rebellious conduct of a minority, you will pardon me for expressing the hope that you will proceed promptly and vigorously with the necessary legislation, not only as a matter of economy to the treasury, but to give quiet and repose to the people, by the final and permanent establishment of a State policy which shall give security to the loyal and restrain the disloyal.

(Signed) W. G. BROWNLOW.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Collector for New York—Trial of Jeff Davis—Releasing Prisoners Convicted by Court Marshal.**

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is probable that the President this week will nominate a Collector for New York.

The House Committee on Judiciary are engaged upon the subject of the resolution, recently referred to them, involving the question as to whether any additional legislation is necessary to procure the trial of Jeff Davis. No judicial proceedings will be instituted pending the consideration of this matter by Congress.

The Supreme Court of the United States, having decided the Indiana Military Commission to be trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having in consequence been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Mrs. Surratt, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, convicted of conspiracy on the life of President Lincoln.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**Commemorative Ceremonies—The Strikers—Cholera.**

NEW YORK, April 14.—There are commemorative services of the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln in all the principle churches in the city. The American colors are flying at half-mast from all the public buildings and the shipping in the harbor.

The anniversary of the raising of the Union flag over Fort Sumter was celebrated last night by the Sumter Club, Brooklyn.

The car drivers' strike still continues. The public are greatly inconvenienced. The ship caulkers' and carpenters' strikes are also holding out.

There is no truth in the reports that the cholera or other epidemic exists at Key West, Florida.

### FOREIGN.

**Advices by the Saxonia—Honors to the Bauker, Peabody—The Austro-Prussian Affair—Victory over the Chinese Rebels.**

NEW YORK, April 15, P. M.—The Saxonia, from Hamburg, via Southampton on the 4th inst., has arrived.

The United States frigate Canandaigua was daily expected to arrive at Southampton.

A royal autograph letter has been sent to George Peabody, Esq. The Queen hearing that Mr. Peabody was about leaving for America, has written him bow deeply she appreciates the more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the London poor. A similar letter would be conferred on him, bnt he felt debarred from accepting such distinction. The Queen presents him her miniature, as assurance of her personal esteem.

The anticipation of war between Austria and Prussia made a most unfavorable impression upon commercial affairs throughout France.

The anxiety, instead of being dispelled by an elaborate article in the Constitutionnel, said to be inspired from the foreign office, has increased on account of apprehension that if these powers go to war France cannot, even if she would, maintain neutrality.

The official Gazette publishes the contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy for a telegraph to America.

*Austria and Prussia.*—The Prussian note to the minor German States says: Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered an armament of a threatening character. Prussia compels Prussia to arm also. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security, having vainly endeavored to obtain them by alliance with Austria. Prussia asks the support of the minor States, in the event of being attacked by Austria.

The Vienna journals described war as inevitable.

Brussels intelligence states that Bismark's attempt will be to make over the Middle States to Prussia entirely.

Austrian deserters and soldiers on furlough. Several minor German States have resolved to observe neutrality.

The Austrian Embassador at Berlin has presented a despatch declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful, and that its military preparations were made with no hostile opposition, and that no other Imperial Government would feel at liberty to give similar assurance to Austria.

Telegrams from Vienna, April 4th, say that rumors of a peaceful solution of the Schleswig Holstein question are current and produce most favorable impression at Vienna.

A letter says such arrangements have been made that Austria could raise 48,000 troops within a fortnight.

Austria has prohibited the exportation of horses.

A Berlin telegram says it is believed, in reply to a dispatch of the Austrian Ambassador, that Prussia will state that she also has no intention of following an aggressive policy, but would desire explanations respecting the armaments of Austria.

Florence telegrams announced the formation of a camp of seven the Prussian command at Bologne, under General Caldini, and that the principal Generals of the Italian army are summoned to meet there on the 6th; that a large number of troops are to cruise in the Adriatic, and that military preparations are going on in Vienna. On the contrary, a letter denies the armament, and also the rumor that an understanding has been agreed upon between Italy and Prussia.

Shanghai advices to March 9 state that the Imperial troops have gained a complete victory over the rebels in the North. Fifty thousand of the latter are said to have been slaughtered or captured.

### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

## THE DEERING MURDER.

### Seven Persons Killed.

### Children Butchered Like Hogs.

### ALL FOR A LITTLE GOLD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—Full reports of the Deering family murder show it to have been one of the most horrible butcheries of the age. The press reporters say that the body of the mother and those of her four children were found in one corner of the barn, near a small outhouse, which communicated together by a hole, through which the remains of the murdered victims were brought to view. It seems as though the bodies were thrown into one heap pell mell, and then covered over with dirt and hay. The unfortunates were most terribly mangled about their heads. A new axe, sharp and bloody, was found in the rear of the dwelling which had been used to do the bloody work. All of the victims seem to have been struck on the left side of the forehead, just above the eye, with the back of the axe and then with the blade of the murderous weapon.

The demon finished his horrible work by cutting the throats of all. One of the little boys was so horribly cut that his head dropped off when his body was lifted up. The other boy when discovered had his right arm crooked and partly raised, as though attempting to ward off the blow that sent him into eternity. The mother was defending the little babe when she was mercilessly struck down. The babe had received an awful blow on the upper part of the breast, near the shoulder, almost severing one of its arms, and also another sharp cut on the side of the head. Probably the most correct of the theories expressed is that all this dreadful work was done on Sunday morning, during the absence of Mr Deering. His body and that of Miss Keating, his cousin, were found alongside of the barn, not far distant from the spot where the others were discovered. The bodies of Deering and Miss Keating were covered over with hay, with one of his feet partly stekin"

A little boy aged fourteen years, who lived with the family and resided upon the farm, is missing. It is believed he was also murdered and his body thrown into a deep well, or one of the many ditches that abound in that section of the country. The well on the premises was partly scorched last night, but no search could be found. The ditches in the vicinity of the house were also examined without discovering the body of the missing boy. The search is being resumed this morning with renewed vigor.

The Ledger says the more this murder is examined into the more astounding it appears. A mother and her four children are butchered. It is supposed slugly, after being enticed from their home and without leaving any marks of the hellish deed behind.

Then upon the arrival of the husband and niece, for them to have been dealt with in the same manner, and still no spot of blood found in the house or yard, is indeed surprising. The only rational theory we have heard is, that upon the arrival of Mr. Deering and his niece he discovered that his family were not in the house, started after them, and after leaving the house was met by the murderer and slain. The niece then, it is thought, followed her uncle, and was in turn killed in the same manner.

Unfortunately it appears that the name of the supposed murderer is not known by any of the neighbors; nor can any description of him be given. It is only known at present that he was a German laborer. The excitement attending this horrible murder, in the lower section of the city, is intense.

**Second Dispatch—An Additional Victim.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—LATER.—An additional victim to the horribly tragedy down on the Neck, was discovered this morning. The body of the missing boy Cornelius Corey was found under a hay-stack, with his head smashed in with a hammer and his throat cut. The clothes of the supposed murderer have been found. They are stained all over with the boy's blood. Bulletins of the following description of the supposed murderer: A German, named Anthony or August; aged 28 to 30 years; heighth, 5 feet 11 inches; very muscular; light complexion; light hair, slight mustache and goatee; pimples on the face; round shouldered; walks slowly, taking long strides; speaks imperfect English. The police are making every effort to arrest the murderer.

The following is the most accurate description the detectives have been able to learn of the supposed murderer of the Deering family:

His first name is Autoluc—last name unknown. He is believed to have been in the army. He was formerly from Brooklyn; is five feet eleven inches high, twenty-five years of age, round-shouldered, no side whiskers, light hair, sandy, short, thin, light mustache, inclined to curl; at intervals has a downcast look, and is thought when excited is rather cross; he is loosely made, and has no thumb on his right hand. He speaks broken English.

The property missing consists of two revolvers, one of which is small; a jean jacket, shot-gun, a black frock coat, dark pants, brown overcoat, pair of long outside boots, twenty-five $100 compound interest notes, one $20 do, two gold rings (one set with a purple stone), one gold chain with long links and chased bar at the end, and four ten-cent pieces.

### Arrest of the Murderer.

**Intense Excitement in the City.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

The man arrested is named Anstine Gonte. He formerly belonged to the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry. The prisoner states that on Saturday, about 12 o'clock, he killed the boy Cornelius Deering, while he was on the hay stack; but that another man by the name of Jacob Yonder, formerly of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, killed the rest of the family. The announcement of the arrest of Anstine Gonte created intense excitement throughout the city.

Extra editions of Bulletin and Telegraph were issued giving the particulars of the arrest. The news spread like wildfire, and a vengeance-like feeling was manifested on every side. An immense crowd collected around the police station at the State house and threatened to lynch the prisoner. A cousin of Mr. Deering family wanted to take summary vengeance upon him. The prisoner was finally moved in safety to the Moyomensing prison.

Mrs. Deering, the mother of the murdered children, fully identifies the prisoner as the man employed on the farm, and also the articles of clothing he had on when arrested as belonging to Mr. Deering.

The prisoner describes Yonder as follows: 38 to 39 years old, broad shoulders, heavy black moustache, dark brown hair, had boil on left side of his neck, wore military pants, and 160 pounds; carried off black leather bag. Yonder is still thought in the military service.

### XXXIXth CONGRESS.

### First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

SENATE.—The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the

**Naval Appropriation Bill.**

Mr. Williams called up a bill to prevent

**Absence of Territorial Officers**

from their official duties. It provides that no Territorial officer shall be permitted to absent himself from the Territory of which he is an officer for more than thirty days at a time. Mr. Williams said the absence of Territorial officers from their posts on the other side of the Rocky Mountains was a source of great evil to the Territory.

Territorial Judges, Governors and Secretaries frequently absent themselves for six months at a time, and visit Washington and other cities.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, was conscious that great injustice had been done to the people of the Territories by the absence of their officers, but he thought the bill was too sweeping in its character.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, thought the provisions of the bill were strong. In many cases the absence of territorial officers was necessary for the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Conness, of California, said the bill calle. hi attention to the fact that *territorial officers were selected from superannuated politicians of the East, for whom no use could be found at home. These men corrupted the morals of the people of the territories.* Territorial officers ought to be selected from the inhabitants of the territories, and *not* from used up politicians of the East.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hours expired, and the special order, which was the consideration of bills from the Pension Committee, was called for.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, of Ind., it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned today it be to meet again on Monday.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, asked the Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. Morrill, when he intended to report the bill conferring the right of suffrage upon the colored people in the District.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said he would introduce the bill at an early day.

Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, introduced a communication from the colored people of the District of Columbia,

**Asking Congress to Participate in the Celebration of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia**

on the anniversary, April 16. It was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

The Senate refused concurrence in the House amendments to

**The Liquor Bill**

prohibiting the sale of liquor in any public building.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information relative to the

**Rinderpest**

in this country, and what measures had been taken to prevent it.

Senate went into executive session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Commerce to inquire into legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the

**Introduction of Cholera**

into the United States.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania made a

**Naval Appropriation Bill.**

The report was agreed to. The House receded from the following disagreements: $20,000 for the Brooklyn yard; $91,000 for the Norfolk yard; and agrees to the Senate amendment appropriating $155,000 for the purchase of Delmas & Eldridge's wharf at Charleston, $50,000 for Pensacola, and $25,000 for the purchase of additional grounds at Annapolis. Other amendments were agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the

**Army Bill.**

Amendments were offered, and after reaching the section relating to cavalry the bill was laid over until Monday.

A message was received from the President covering the letter of the Secretary of State relative to the

**Right of Americans**

on the fishing grounds. It was received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The evening session was dispensed with. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Garfield, the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Garfield then proceeded to address the House. He said:

I desire to enter a motion, that this House be now adjourned. This day will be memorable as long as this National Government endures, as the day on which, God grant, may be till that last moment of recorded time, when the volume of the world's history shall be sealed up and placed before the throne of Eternity, as evidence. On this day, for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of this Republic will meet together, looking in each others faces with a solemn awe, which, God grant, may be the great event of this day. In 1865, an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own, has occurred. It is eminently proper that this Congress should put on its record to-day a resolution in memory of that event. The war, with its wonderful events, which gave to history so many distinguished names, took the young of the land and made them into heroes; it made the old men patriots, and women became ministering angels to the land. But over all among all the great developments of the war were the character and life of that great man whose loss the nation still deplores. A life which described in the language of one of England's greatest poets as—

"That divinely gifted man,
Whose life, in low estate began
Upon a simple village green,
Who lives as kings shall live again,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star;
Who takes by force his merits known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys,
To mold a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne,
And, moving up from higher to higher,
Becomes more powerful in the slope,
The pillar of a people's hope—
The centre of a world's desire."

Such a life and such a character will go down to all time as the great and sacred possession of the American people. But there is more than the mere contemplation of such a life in the great struggle through which we have passed. There were two scenes in the drama of the rebellion; one was the military scene with all its death, with its terrible struggle, and the other scene was closing one year ago this night. Just as the curtain was lifting on the new and final scene—the restoration of peace, liberty, order; just as the curtain was rising to show the new characters, the evil spirit of rebellion and treason could not resist its desire to strike one blow and to cause the chief character in the scene then closing to perish by the hand of an assassin. It was not the hand of one man that killed President Lincoln. It was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery concentrated into fearful hate, that struck him down in that supreme hour of the nation's life.

There are times in the history of men and of nations when there seem to stand closely by the veil which shut out mortals from immortality, time from eternity, and man from God, that they can almost hear the beating and feel the throbbing of the heart of God. Such a time have we passed through, when two hundred and fifty thousand patriotic spirits broke through the folds of that veil and went up into the presence of God, and, when at last the parting folds admitted the President to go with the dead heroes of the Republic, the nation felt, indeed, it could hear the whispers of God coming down among the children of men, kneeling at that troubled hour, when joy and sadness were so strangely commingled.

The American people listened to the voice of their God and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other that this nation should be redeemed, all its glories restored, and that on the pain of slavery and treason the temple of freedom and justice should be built and should survive. However, it remains for us, Mr. Speaker, consecrated by that great event and under the covenant with God, to keep that faith and to perform that vow which we then made. Following the lead of that great man, and reverently following the lead of God, let us remember that he hath scattered the firebrand which shall never call retreat. He is sitting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat. Be swift my soul to answer him! Be jubilant my feet, for God is marching on!

The motion of Mr. Garfield was agreed to and the House adj

**Kentucky Democratic State Convention, Louisville, May, 1st, 1866.**

CALLED under the authority of the DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION of 1864, by their CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for Kentucky, on the broad basis of the CONSTITUTION and its friends, irrespective of past divisions.

APPROVED by Hon. D. MERRIWETHER, President of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1863, and the members generally of that convention.

APPROVED by Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, President of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1864, and the members generally of that convention.

Approved by Hon. WM. B. READ, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1864.

SUSTAINED by the KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY in overwhelming numbers, it will express the mighty voice of the people although it may be

OPPOSED by Robert J. Breckinridge and the Kentucky Radicals; by Burbridge and the Freedmen's Bureau; by the Louisville Journal and its followers; by Joshua F. Bell and a few other fossil remains of extinct parties that have heretofore opposed the Democracy.

### The War Continued.

There is a class of men in the country who never shouldered a musket or heard a cannon roar, who seem very anxious that the Union and Confederate soldiers should still be arrayed against each other, and who are endeavoring to stimulate the animosities of the Union soldiers, and aggravate them to actual hostilities. The Indianapolis Journal is one of them. The Louisville Journal does not go quite so far, but it seeks to instill into the minds of the Union soldiers the belief that the returned rebels design to prescribe them, and that there is a real hostility between them. The Indianapolis (Jacobin) Journal, in a recent article, referring to the speech of Gen. Crittenden in the Soldier's Convention in this city, in which he gave utterance to some liberal sentiments in regard to Confederate soldiers, indulges in the following illiberal and ill-timed remarks:

> Mercy is certainly a predominant sentiment with General Crittenden, but he was possibly influenced by the idea that the Union soldiers of his State were in greater danger of oppression than those whom they fought during the war, and that it was politic to placate the vengeance of the latter, who will hereafter control the politics and legislation of Kentucky, by an appeal to the National Executive in behalf of the two guiltiest agents of the rebellion; but General Palmer appears to believe in the doctrine that if the Kentucky soldiers would be protected, they must look to themselves for protection.

What could be meaner or more contemptible than the suspicion which the Journal expresses that Gen. Crittenden, believing that the rebels were in the majority in the State, was endeavoring to placate their resentment and vengeance by imploring the Executive clemency for Mr. Davis and John C. Breckinridge. Such an idea could only have had its origin in a cowardly heart. Gen. Crittenden gave his reasons, and they were good ones, why he sympathised with these two unfortunate men. They had been his personal friends and he knew them to be as brave and talented as they were unfortunate. He had seen Mr. Davis on the field of battle, heroically fighting for the Stars and Stripes, and by his heroism and valor saving the credit of American arms upon the hard fought and desperate field of Buena Vista. He knew them both to be cultivated, genial, honorable gentlemen, and that if they had erred they had been sufficiently punished for it. One had languished in a gloomy prison, cut off from family and friends, for twelve long and dreary months, while the other had dragged out the same period in exile in a foreign land, far from home, associates and friends.

Was it wrong for General Crittenden, under these circumstances, to express sympathy for these men who had been his friends, and who, however much they had sinned, had suffered so severely for it? We think not. General Crittenden, like every other sensible man, sees that the war is over and that no good can result from keeping alive its heart-burnings and asperities; that it is better to cultivate kindly feelings, and by friendly acts and expressions remove, if possible, the memories of those four years of bloody and exasperating strife. The insinuation that he was moved to make the declarations referred to from the motives attributed by the Indianapolis Journal is as inconsistent with his chivalrous character as it is degrading to the editor who made it.

No possible good can be subserved by continuing the enmities of the late Confederate and Federal soldiers. The country at large, as well as the particular communities in which they live, must suffer by it. The war is over, and we may as well recognize the fact. Men who have bravely fought may well afford to respect each other. Personal warfare upon such issues cannot be productive of good, and will fill the land with crime and be the source of untold evils. It is far better, both for the individuals and for the country, for good morals and the peace of society, that these men shall strike hands and unite their efforts in repairing the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet visible on every side. By so doing they may serve each other and the State and Nation.

Let neither the Confederate or Federal soldiers pay any heed to those who would stimulate enmities or revive exasperations by references to the past. Such men are the enemies of both. They are in the pursuit of selfish ends, and expect to accomplish some personal object by arraying these men against each other. The law will administer equal justice to both when they are aggrieved, and see that the rights of all are protected and secured. The interests of society will prompt all good men in every neighborhood and section to frown upon all attempts at injustice against the members of either party, and we honestly believe that it is only necessary for all to drop and refuse to indulge suspicions, and exhibit a spirit of conciliation, to do away at once and forever with all the evils complained of in this regard.

The idea that the rebels and rebel sympathizers in Kentucky have any desire to persecute Federal soldiers is as preposterous as its inculcation is cruel and mean. We have seen no such spirit or any facts upon which to base such a belief. We see men who have served in both armies daily, in friendly, social and business intercourse, and they exhibit not the slightest animosity or hostility against each other. In a word, they have no disposition to keep up the war upon their own account. So far as the Confederates are concerned their cause is lost and they know it. The Federals are satisfied that they have triumphed and they respect the valor of their opponents, so unmistakably exhibited upon a hundred bloody fields of battle. The men who would now excite enmities between them are the common enemies of both and the enemies of society. They should be spit upon and kicked out of every respectable community. They are fire-brands and marplots, who in ninety-nine cases in a hundred will be found to have taken no part in the war on either side. Watch them!

☞ Premature smartness is a disease in this country. The Louisville Courier exhibits a specimen of it in abusing the Richmond Examiner for spelling public with a final k. Anybody who makes a to do about such a matter is a great deal more foolish than the perpetrator of the violation of usage. A man may have some good reason for following an old usage instead of a new one—and for refusing to recognize Webster as a standard in orthography—but the man who makes such a peculiarity the theme of spiteful remark, is wholly inexcusable, unless there be some merit in the exhibition of temper at the expense of sense.

There is much more spirit than smartness, either premature or old, in the above quoted paragraph. The Examiner spells all words where the "k" can possibly be used as the final letter in that way, and we maintain that the man who violates public usage in his orthography, in a public press, is as much a fair subject of comment, so far as that practice is concerned, as he who should appear upon the streets with no legs to his breeches or no arms to his coat. One is as much an outrage upon good taste and public usage as the other. Of course there can be no restraint upon such a practice, and criticism is quite as free.

☞ A young man's brains were entirely beaten out in a Chicago house of ill-repute by an irate inmate last week.—[Boston Post.

He never had any brains, or he wouldn't have been found in that locality.

☞ A verdant couple were married by the Mayor of Terre Haute, and, after spending four weeks together, came back to have the knot untied. His Honor couldn't see the point.

### The Journal Floors Itself.

The public are aware that for some time past the Louisville Journal has been industriously engaged in creating the impression that the 1st of May Convention is to be a rebel affair, and that none but rebels and their sympathizers will be allowed to participate in its proceedings. Not long since it stated that so far as it was acquainted with the gentlemen who had been appointed delegates from the various counties not a Union man had been appointed. We showed that this statement was not correct, but the Journal still professes to believe it. Yesterday, however, it branched out on another tack. It wanted to prove something else and forgot the arguments it had been using heretofore, and by the last effectually demolishes the first.

The point that it made yesterday was, that in the list of delegates appointed by the meeting of the Democracy of Louisville, published in this paper of Monday, were the names of a number of Union men who had not authorized such use of their names. Now what becomes of the Journal's former statements that no Union men were appointed delegates to our Convention, and that none but rebels and rebel sympathizers are expected to attend. We have its own authority for stating that Union men were appointed here in Louisville, right under its nose; men whose political status it is familiar with, and that these men are authorized to take seats in that Convention. What difference does it make whether they authorized the use of their names, or whether they are going to attend. The ugly fact sticks out to plague the Journal that they were appointed, and that they can, if they see proper, participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

So far as the appointment of these gentlemen without their having given their previous consent to it is concerned, the Journal knows that it amounts to nothing. It is not customary, and never was, to ask the consent of gentlemen to act as delegates to political conventions. Public meetings are held and committees appointed, as in this case, to make out a list of delegates. It is almost universally the case that many are appointed who are not in attendance. The mere fact of appointment carries with it no obligation to attend, and they do it or not at their option. The Journal is aware of this, but it is trying to humbug. It has, however, admitted the fact that we do not design to make this an exclusively rebel Convention, for we actually appoint well known Union men as delegates. Remember that.

☞ We understand that our neighbor Fax., the other night, while walking in his usual quiet manner along the street, was attacked suddenly by ten ruffians, and robbed of two dozen jack-knives. Fax., like the brave fellow he is, fought manfully for his dear jack-knives, but, like the South in the war, he was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behalf, a handsome reward for the recovery of the hardware. The police, we understand, are on the alert.—[Journal.

We had determined to make no reference to this affair, but since our venerable friend of the Journal has so audaciously spoken of it we feel released from any obligations we may have felt, on the score of friendship, to say nothing about it. We know where those jack-knives are, and so does Prentice. We recognized him by the dim moonlight as the leader of the ruffian band who took our pet knives from us. He tried to make himself look a little uglier than common, in the hope that he could in that way disguise himself beyond the chance of recognition. But he was as ugly at first as it was possible to be, and he couldn't improve on that. We knew him at once. He has been practicing all sorts of tricks for months to get those premium knives which had been presented to us for our good looks, and we have flanked him every time, and he was at last driven to the desperate resort which he mentioned in the paragraph above quoted. We saved the grand premium knife, however, and have it yet. Knowing that he was after it, we have been in the habit of carrying it in our boot-leg; that's the way he and his ruffians overlooked it. As he has all the rest, however, and we do not wish to be exposed to similar attacks in the future, and as we know he will never cease his efforts until he gets it, we intend to send it to him.

### Austria.

Count Von Bismarck startled us last year by his bold defiance of the Prussian Assembly. It was predicted that he would be overthrown, and would ruin the King who trusted him. But he knew the men he had to deal with. And he has since unscrupulously pursued his aggressive policy, taking power from the people and centering it in the Crown, till the King is become the most absolute monarch in all Europe.

It is more for the purpose of distracting attention from his internal policy, than for outward effects, that he is now desperately bent on attacking Austria. Shrewdly calculating that the great opportunities for self-aggrandisement opened before Russia, France and Italy, will at least insure their neutrality, (if, indeed, it does not make them allies,) he is taking, without an instant's hesitation, the only course to consolidate his power; he is resolutely forcing upon the nation a foreign war, the suspicion of which is now shaking Europe from end to end. If he can ride the whirlwind he is cooking, he will make for himself a large place in history.

It is Austria which must suffer in this contest. Composed of an incongruous assortment of heterogeneous nationalities, with the armed heel of half the empire trampling the other half into the ground, keeping down Venitia by Hungarian and Croatian bayonets, and alternately threatening and coaxing her Sclavonic populations, a serious war can scarcely fail to result in utter disintegration. Frances Joseph has neither the daring of Bismarck nor the statesmanship of Napoleon. His finances are in almost as ruinous condition as those of his brother Max-Max. If he is wise, he will provide safe lodging for himself in Mexico, or some other safe retreat.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

### A Correct Copy.

AN ACT *to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory of the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offenses against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by this act has cognizance of the offense. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to the offenses against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of all Marshals and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offense. And the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are executed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process hall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his service in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Beautiful Incident—The Dying Daughter of a Sioux Chief Requests Burial Among White People—Affecting Funeral Ceremony.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., March 8, 1866.

A very important interview with Spotted Tail, Chief of true Brule Sioux, and a party of his tribe, took place to-day with Col. Maynadier and the officers of the post.

Some ten days ago Col. Maynadier received notice from Spotted Tail (whom we will call by his more euphonious Indian name, Pegaleshka), that his daughter was dead, and requested permission to bury her at the fort. Her last request was to be buried among the whites, as she had for several years been among them, and her death was mainly due to her inability to stand the hardships of roving Indian life so severe a winter as the last.

Permission was granted, and Pegaleshka was asked to come as soon as possible. To-day Col. Maynadier received information that Pegaleshka had reached the Platte River, about two miles from the fort, and would soon arrive. He, with his personal staff and the principal officers of the garrison, rode out to meet the chief and encountered him about midway between the fort and the Platte. Mutual greetings took place, and they all turned and rode rapidly to the fort, presenting a brilliant array of officers in uniform and savages in buffalo robes, while in front rode the Adjutant, bearing a small United States flag.

On reaching headquarters, a council was held. The room was decorated with regimental colors of the 5th United States volunteers and other flags and soon all were arranged in proper Indian council order.

Pegaleshka does not smoke, and moreover, being in mourning for his fair daughter, it would have been against their rules.

After a few moments silence, Col. Maynadier rose and said:

MY BROTHER (taking his hand)—I am glad to see you, because it proves that you are my friend, and that you put confidence in the message I sent you. You know that whatever I say to you you can depend upon, and your being here is a proof of it.

I know the sad errand on which you come, but before I speak of it, let me say that the Great Father has decided to send commissioners here in order to make peace with you, while I, who am only the chief soldier, will see that you are well treated until the Commissioners come. They will be here in two or three months.

I sympathize deeply in your affliction and grief at the loss of your daughter, and feel proud and glad that you wish to have her remains left here, near the chief who sleeps on yonder hill, and intrusted to the safe-keeping of me and my soldiers.

The Great Spirit has taken her, and will keep her, safe until you see her again in the sky. I have done.

Pegaleshka was visibly affected, and tears rolled from his eyes. For sometime he could not speak; at length, summoning his Indian fortitude, he began:

"Am I dreaming only that I am in this beautiful room, and surrounded by such friends as you; have I been asleep during four years of suffering and distress and have now awoke to see this place, or is it still a dream. I can hardly believe it reality, but the beauty of the day, the sky without a cloud, the wind calm and still, and sun shining bright upon us all, assures me that it is real.

He continued, after this beautiful commencement as follows:

MY BROTHER—We have been sadly wronged, and have suffered much, and are now poor and distressed.

The whites are visiting my country in such numbers that the game is nearly gone, and we cannot live without help.

Broad roads have been run through my country, and the buffalo are driven off. For this I will ask some compensation and assistance for me and my people.

I thank you for offering to attend my daughter's funeral. She should be buried as soon as possible, as she has been dead fifteen days. I have brought her more than a hundred miles.

He sat down, and Col. Maynadier rose to reply:

MY BROTHER—I will answer some of your remarks. I know you have been ill-used, and that you are entitled to compensation and protection; but the whites will come as long as there is anything to be made in this country, and it is impossible to prevent them. The country contains so much to attract white men that they cannot be kept from coming here. But let them come. Look at that flag, (referring to the national colors of the 5th United States volunteers)—you see a red stripe and a white stripe again; they are side by side, and do not interfere with each other. So the red man and white man may live in this country, which is big enough for both, side by side, if each will abstain from interfering with the other.

I think your daughter's funeral should be at sunset this evening. Everything will be prepared, and as the sun goes down let it remind you that your daughter is gone from your lodge; but remember the sun rises again to-morrow, and so your daughter will rise, and you will meet her in the land of the Great Spirit.

The council then broke up, and preparations were made for the funeral of Pegaleshka's daughter.

A scaffold was erected in the burial ground of the fort, on which to place the coffin.

Shortly before sunset the coffin was carried to the graveyard, followed by Pegaleshka, his wife, two sons, brothers and sisters.

The parapet of the fort, which runs near the graveyard, was covered by Indian braves, squaws and papooses, and in the graveyard were a large number of soldiers, citizens, and others led by curiosity to view the ceremony.

When all was ready, the coffin was opened and the corpse placed in it, with several articles as presents to sustain her on her long voyage, as the Indians believe, to the happy hunting grounds.

Then occurred the most impressive scene of all. Rev. Alpha Wright, chaplain of the post, advanced towards the open coffin. On one side stood Pegaleshka, and around the coffin the mother, sisters, and brothers of the deceased, Col. Maynadier, and the interpreter. Mr. Jarrott stood near the chaplain. As the chaplain commenced his prayer every hat in the large assembly was removed, and all assumed an attitude of devotion.

The reverend chaplain's prayer was translated by the interpreter, and it was a plain and most appropriate one, there is little doubt the Indians understood it perfectly.

Taking the whole view, it presented an appearance naturally beautiful, and, in view of the extraordinary ceremony going on, very remarkable.

Surrounded by the Black Hills, and conspicuously in view of the tall front of Laramie Peak, bathed in the glow of the setting sun, the fort presented an aspect of sadness appropriate to the occasion.

Within the inclosure of the graveyard stood those engaged in the solemn office of the first christian burial of an Indian in that place. All round were others of her tribe, wondering at the scene.

The prayer was ended, the coffin raised upon the scaffold, and all slowly withdrew. Thus was the daughter of Pegaleshka consigned to her last resting-place.

Who can tell what may be the ending of this interesting and impressing incident? That it will secure the peace which is being negotiated is almost certain; for Pegaleshka never would have intrusted the remains of his dearest child in the hands of his enemies.

The strongest traits of an Indian—especially of a Sioux—are his love for his children and respect for his dead.

Then, also, his consenting to, and joining in, a Christian burial for her, in sight of hundreds of his tribe, may be taken as a token of his confidence and belief in the white man's doctrine.

May God grant that this may be the commencement of a peace and friendship towards this much-abused race, who have been driven, step by step, into absolute desperation and need, to fight for life. Despoiled of their territory, forced from their homes, they have no recourse but war, unless a just and liberal Government will give them just and liberal compensation.

TAKSHA-OTAIL.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, April 7th.]

### Direct Railroad from Cincinnati to Louisville.

If Cincinnati is either unable or unwilling to contribute her proper share to the construction of a direct railroad to the South through East Tennessee, she ought at least to receive and encourage such means of new railroad communications with the South as are possible. Kentucky has been the least liberal of all the States in aiding railroad communication with other States. Still she has given some aid to her own roads and some charters which may be available for future improvements. Among the plans much talked of in Cincinnati several years ago was a *direct* railroad line to Louisville. Indeed, when one considers the very indirect and awkward way of getting there by rail now, he will not be surprised to find that in fact few persons go by rail. And when, in addition to this, he considers that Cincinnati and Louisville stand to each other very much as New York and Philadelphia, or Philadelphia and Baltimore—that by the necessity of the case an immense business must be done between them, and that business must now rapidly increase—he will be not only surprised but astonished that a direct line was not made and crowded with business (as it immediately will be) long ago. It is of essential importance to the commerce of Cincinnati, and in our opinion will be as profitable as the lines which connect the Atlantic cities. We propose to show, at a little more length than a mere notice, how such a line may be immediately made with great advantage.

1. An air line direct from Cincinnati to Louisville, from the foot of Broadway to the landing at Louisville, is just 85 miles. The distance run by steamboats is 125 miles. The shortest line by rail is 137 miles. We see, therefore, that there is no direct line of railroad between the two cities. Allowing for a railroad bridge over the Ohio, at or near the mouth of the Licking, which sooner or later must come, passengers may go from Cincinnati to Louisville in four hours, with perfect ease and safety; and for all purposes of business and commerce, the distance between these two cities would be as much annihilated as between New York and Philadelphia. With the road to Nashville and Memphis in complete order, the communications with the South would be as rapid and easy as they are with Ohio and Indiana. Who in Cincinnati—who in Kentucky—can overestimate the value of such communications?

2. But a strictly air line, or direct line to Louisville, cannot be made, because it would cross the Ohio river twice, unnecessarily; but one commercially direct can be made, and would engage an immense traffic. It happens that for about thirty miles from Louisville the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad pursues a direct course to Cincinnati; that is, direct in order to pass south of the great bend of the Ohio river near Warsaw. So, also, a portion of the Covington and Lexington road may be used.

3. In order to make a direct line between Louisville and Cincinnati, the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 2d of February, 1866, two months ago, passed a charter, of which the following are the material parts:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies, in addition to the powers heretofore conferred upon them by their respective charters and the various amendments thereto, shall be, and they are hereby so amended, as to authorize said companies to build, equip and operate a branch railroad and telegraph line from any point on the line of their roads above Lagrange to the Ohio river, or to a point near thereto, at or near the cities of Covington or Newport, and also a telegraph line along their present roads; provided, that in the construction and operation of any road so built, said roads shall have all the rights, powers and privileges conferred by the charter of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad and the various amendments thereto.

Lagrange is twenty-seven miles from Louisville, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Section 4 gives power to the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad to increase its capital $500,000 and the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad $700,000, which, if subscribed, will give $1,000,000 available to the new road.

Section 5 gives power to secure the right of way, 100 feet in width, and build bridges over the Kentucky and Licking rivers. We may here add that it is the duty of the representatives of Cincinnati to procure the authority of Congress, if it is not already done, to build a railroad bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati. The bridge at Parkersburg will be a railroad bridge, and there will be no difficulty in one at Cincinnati if it is planned properly. Of course the bridges are not to obstruct the navigation. Obstructing the navigation is a mere bugbear. There is not more than ten days in the year in which a common bridge would obstruct steamboats, and by building the bridge a little higher, and making a draw, which would be needed only a few days, all the practical purposes of both river and rail navigation would be accomplished.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That the said companies may call on the cities of Louisville, Covington and Newport, or on any one or more of the counties through which the said branch road may be located, or on any county adjacent thereto, to purchase of the bonds herein authorized to be issued, to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, from the cities of Louisville, Covington and Newport, and not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars from any one of the said counties.

There are four counties, besides the cities of Louisville, Covington and Newport, to which this provision is applicable. If these subscribe, the total amount will be $1,350,000. This, with the new stock subscriptions authorized, makes $2,350,000 available to the new road. We cannot doubt that these subscriptions will be made, for there never was a case in which private and public interests were better united. There was a time in which the towns on the south side of the Ohio river had a better opportunity of building themselves up and making a great stride toward metropolitan prosperity.

Supposing these subscriptions made, they amount to $30,000 per mile of the new road, for the branch road will be about seventy miles in length, and the whole line, from Cincinnati landing to Louisville landing, will be less than 110 miles. But, in addition to these means, the companies named are authorized to issue mortgage bonds to the amount of $500,000 at 7 per cent., and as these bonds are secured on finished roads, they will be taken, and thus ample means secured. But, what is the part of Cincinnati? We have already spoken of the bridge over the Ohio, and we now add, that Cincinnati interests are identified with those of Covington and Newport, and it is material that Cincinnati should aid its sister cities, as far as possible, in accomplishing such important results. The time is near at hand when, if such a road is made direct to Louisville, its stock will be as profitable as that of the Camden and Amboy. This is not a speculative view, but a result which arises from the necessary condition of commercial wants in the valley of Ohio. If the Chamber of Commerce turns its eye on this subject, it will see clearly that few things have come before them of more commercial importance than this. The abolition of slavery has put away forever all difficulties and obstructions in the trade between the two banks of the Ohio, and now is the time to improve our advantages. E. D. M.

APRIL 4.

☞ The boy that was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart, was to quit kissing the girls, said: If that is the only remedy, I say let her palpitate.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## XXXIXth CONGRESS.

### First Session.

**Objects of the War.**

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Mr. Saulsbury presented a resolution reaffirming the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1864, that the war was conducted for no other purpose than to re-establish the Union, with the rights of all the States unimpaired, and indorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Sumner objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, gave notice that he would call up the resolution again on Friday next.

The bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for war expenses was passed.

**Michigan Ship Canal.**

The bill granting $100,000 worth of public lands to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle in the State of Michigan, was passed.

**Coast Survey Report.**

Two thousand copies of the coast survey report for 1865 were ordered to be printed.

**Informing the President—A Civil Notice.**

A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Senate present to the Secretary of State an attested copy of the civil rights bill as passed by two-thirds of both Houses.

**Postal Laws.**

The Committee on Post-offices reported a bill to amend the postal laws, which reduces the fine for defacing or injuring mail matter or letter boxes, from one thousand dollars to five hundred as a substitute for the Senate bill.

**Southern Minnesota Railroad.**

A bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad passed.

**Nominations Confirmed.**

The Executive session approved of the following nominations: David W. Ballard, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho in place of Caleb Lyons; Pritchard C. McCormick, of Arizona, to be Governor of the territory of Arizonia; Moses Hallett, Chief Justice; M. B. Halloway, Marshal, and Frank Hall to be Secretary of Colorado; Jas. P. L. Carter, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Arizona.

Adjourned.

**Personal Explanation.**

HOUSE.—Mr. Chandler, of New York, stated if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the civil rights bill he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, stated that he had been called out by unavoidable business yesterday, and was absent but twenty-seven minutes. When he came back the bill was passed. Any one who knew him knew he would not have dodged the question if he had been present. He would have voted aye.

**Information Wanted.**

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with the findings of the commission in the case of awards for the capture of Booth and Harrold.

**Honors for the Sailors.**

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back two Government resolutions of the Senate, authorizing Admiral Paulding and Commodore Wm. Radford to accept decorations from the King of Italy, in recognition of services rendered to the frigate Re Italia, which were considered and passed.

**The Morgan Raid.**

Mr. Farquhar, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses, mules, and other personal property seized and appropriated by the rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

**Railroad Land Grants.**

The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, with accompanying papers in relation to grants of land made by acts of Congress passed in the years 1850, '53 and '56, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisana, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. These grants would expire by limitation on the 11th of August, 1866, leaving the roads for whose benefit they were conferred in an unfinished condition. The President recomends the time within which they must be completed shall be extended for a period of five years. The message was referred to Committee on Public Lands.

**General.**

Mr. Deming from the Committee on Military Affairs reported back a bill with an amendment to revive the grade of General in the U. S. army. It was made the special order for Tuesday next.

**Thanks to Gen. Hancock.**

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back with a substitute for the joint resolution expressive of the thanks of Congress to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, for his meritorious conduct and conspicuous share in the great and decisive victory of Gettysburg. The substitute was agreed to and the resolution passed.

He also reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, by giving it jurisdiction to hear and determine all claims of Paymasters, Commissaries and other disbursing officers of the United States, for relief from responsibility on account of the losses of public funds or vouchers, by capture or otherwise during the late war. On motion of Mr. Conkling the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed. After a number of reports from the Committee on Military Affairs

The Bankrupt bill came up. On motion to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected a week since, the vote in favor of a reconsideration was 69 to 36.

Mr. Stevens called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The vote was taken, and resulted: yeas, 83; nays, 45: so the vote repealing the bill was reconsidered. The final vote on the passage of the Bankrupt bill resulted as follows: yeas, 70; nays, 75: so the bill was rejected.

**Educating the Soldiers.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a system of education for soldiers in the army of the United States.

**Good.**

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution, which was adopted, prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Capitol building.

**Railroad to Halifax.**

Mr. Sumner introduced a petition asking for Congressional aid for building the European an North American Railroad to connect the United States with Halifax, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

**Kansas War Claims.**

A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to settle the Kansas war claims was passed.

Several bills were considered and postponed or referred.

Adjourned.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to prohibit the sale of spiritous liquors in the Capitol building.

Mr. McDougall made a few remarks on the subject, which he concluded by saying, that he was in favor of wine, whisky and war.

Mr. Wilson said, that during the last few years the employees of the Capitol had been taxed to keep members of Congress in whisky. Whisky had been kept in the committee rooms and other parts of the Capitol building, for the accommodation of Congressmen.

Mr. McDougal demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Grimes said that the resolution ought to go the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Clark said that he did not know how the matter was now, but a year ago little boys employed as pages were sent home drunk. There should be something done to prevent the disgraceful scenes which had been witnessed about the capitol of late.

Mr. Conness made some remarks on the evils of intemperance in legislative bodies.

Mr. McDougall said he did not know but that it would be well for the sober Senator from California (Mr. Conness) to indulge himself in a little generous wine. He did not know but what it would be better for the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Clark) to do so also, and he was sure that it would have a kindly influence on the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) to do the same thing. The resolution was adopted—yeas 33, nays 2. Mr. Davis and Mr. McDougall voting in the negative.

Mr. Saulsbury asked for delay to examine the bill.

The Clerk did not believe that Senators on either side needed further time to consider, and it was evident they had examined and made up their opinions concerning it.

Mr. Edmonds desired a postponement, as he was held to examine the bill. He was fearful that injustice might be done under this bill in some Districts where martial law has not existed.

The following are the provisions of Mr. Clark's bill in relation to writs of error:

Mr. Clark called up the bill in relation to equalization of jurors and writs of error in certain cases. The bill was reported as follows: That no person shall be disqualified to act upon any grand or petit jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion on the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public statements, on public opinion or common notoriety, provided he be otherwise competent, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, upon his declaration under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially upon the matter to be submitted to him.

2d. *And be it further enacted,* That any question of law arising upon the trial of any prisoner in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, for any offense the punishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error, to be sued out within sixty days after the entering of final judgment in such case in the Court below, and thereupon proceedings shall be stayed in said Courts, and the questions of law heard and be determined in said Supreme Court of the United States, and such order sent to the Court below, offering or reversing judgment as the determination of such question of law may require.

Mr. Wilson asked to take up the resolution on the Cholera Congress at Constantinople.

Mr. Sumner said it was before the Committee on Cholera and Foreign Relations. Withdrawn.

Mr. Grimes opposed the naval contracts relief bill, because it was an omnibus bill, with some just claims in it.

**Moral Suasion.**

HOUSE.—Mr. Holmes, of N. Y., presented a resolution from the New York Legislature, declaring that the action of the New York Senators on the civil rights bill was approved; and requesting the New York Representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

**Getting Back Under the Flag.**

Mr. Elliott, of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the issue of American registers to the steam vessels Michigan, Dispatch, and Wm. R. Minor, with an amendment applying to a dozen other lake steamers. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

**Land Office in Idaho.**

Mr. Briggs, of Michigan, from Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to establish a land office in Idaho, which was considered and passed.

**Furnished Eight Soldiers.**

Mr. Bundy offered a resolution which was adopted, reciting that William Mercer, of the county of Ross, State of Ohio, had furnished seven sons and one grandson to the army of the United States during the late rebellion, some of whom were minors and were killed and died in the service; and that William Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm, and without the necessary means to support themselves in their old age, and instructing the Committee on Invalid Persons to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of William Mercer on the list of invalid persons.

**National Bank Shareholders.**

Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in the National Bank liable to attachment and levy of execution under the State law for the payment of the debts of the owner.

**Extra Pay to Prisoners.**

Mr. Eckley, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to the returned prisoners who survived the fate of the steamer Sultana. This is the same as the other returned prisoners are allowed.

**The Recreations of Statesmen.**

Mr. Rice, of Maine, offered a resolution reciting that a morning paper announced the fact that the Manhattan Club of New York proposed to give to Jas. Brooks a public dinner, next Monday, and that Messrs. Stockton and Voorhees were expected to be present; and resolving that the Chairman of the Committee of Elections, and such members of that Committee as may be invited, shall be granted leave of absence to attend such meeting and dinner.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, wanted to move an amendment, but Mr. Rice withdrew the resolution.

**Personal.**

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, rose to a personal explanation, and stated that he was represented in the Baltimore American as having been engaged the other day in making a refractory motion to prevent a vote on the civil rights bill. He disclaimed doing so, leaving the credit of such motions to his friend from Wisconsin.

The Speaker stated that the correction of the mistake had appeared in this morning's Baltimore American.

**Agricultural College Bill.**

Mr. Bidwell, of California, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back a bill to amend the Agricultural College act, which was under discussion yesterday. The bill to amend the Agricultural College bill passed by 95 to 33.

**Military Appropriation Bill.**

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill reimbursing Missouri for equipping the military. It appropriates $6,775,000. The Appropriation Committee reported an amendment reducing the amount $60,000. After considerable debate several more amendments were made.

Mr. Davis inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs why this bill was reported to increase the compensation of Paymasters, while the country was burdened with indebtedness, without even so much as solicitation on the part of those for whose benefit it was designed. He thought there was no reason for such legislation.

Mr. Connes entered his protest against it. The office of paymaster was a valuable office to men interested in it, and knowing what the compensation was to be. This bill should not be passed for the sake of incompetent paymasters who may have lost monies on account of circumstances; and as to competent paymasters, many of them have made small fortunes, if not large ones, by office.

Mr. Leblond wanted to know how much it would take from the Treasury.

Mr. Schenck did not know, but explained that payments had been made regularly in the field. Instead of making fortunes, stoppages against them amounted to $25,000,000; there were five or six hundred of them.

Mr. Darling calculated, as each paymaster would have some $50,000, that would require an aggregate sum of $2,500,000. He asked why naval paymasters were not included in the terms of the bill? An army paymaster ranked as Major and received about $3,000 a year. They had been able to keep fast horses, and perhaps, fast other things. [Laughter.] Large amounts of Government funds held by these men had been used in Wall street for speculating purposes. Naval paymasters on the other hand, had gone through the perils of war and received only $1,400 per annum. Their responsibilities had been quite as great, and their personal risks a great deal more. He was willing to see justice done to all, and did not want to class legislation.

Mr. Bingham sent up an amendment that this allowance be set off against the stoppage. He mentioned the case of a Paymaster who had in good faith paid $20,000 to an Iowa regiment which was not entitled to it.

Mr Washburne, of Indiana, remarked that the amendment was simply offering a premium to paymasters' ignorance, or faults. No stoppage was on record against any Paymaster, except for negligence, fault, or crime on his part. Without amendment the bill was a simple proposition to increase the pay of paymasters, not in future, but for the past five years. Why, was it because their pay was sufficient? In the first place, was it because $3,000 a year was not enough? The Paymaster had an easy place and the best berth in the army, if he had attended to his duty as he should have done. He received better pay than any other officer in the army.

## FOREIGN.

**Arrival of the Belgian—The Austro-Prussian Difficulty; War Almost Inevitable—Bishop Colenso Begs Leave to Insist—The Jamaica Investigation.**

PORTLAND, April 10—*France.*—The third sitting of the Conference on the Danubian principalities was held on the 28th ult.

The Paris bourse closed flat on the 28th, at 68f, 30c.

Austria and Prussia German journals continue to discuss with keen interest the probability of a war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has as yet transpired to throw any light upon the eventful issue of the quarrel.

The London Morning Post of the 29th says that the position of affairs every day becomes more critical. In Berlin the language of the press, by evident declaration of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made everywhere throughout the kingdom.

In Austria the government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle.

The Post thinks Count Bismark is not likely to fail, when the chances of accomplishing his object are in his favor.

Prussia has forwarded a circular dispatch to the minor German States, laying stress on the impracticability of the appeal to the Federal Diet to still the present conflict. The dispatch further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position, on one side or the other, in the struggle which the armaments of Austria seem to render more and more imminent.

The dispatch accuses Austria of having violated the convention of August in assuming a threatening attitude. It expresses a doubt as to the power of the Confederate States to carry out their good intentions towards Prussia, in the relative state of a federal military organization, and points out the necessity which has arisen for introducing reform into the present system. The dispatch concludes as follows: "It is urgent for Prussia to know if, and to what extent, she may rely upon your assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria, or driven into war by unmistakable menace."

The Berlin journals represent that the Austrian armaments are very extensive; and some of them admit, in view of Austrian preparations, that orders may have been given by Prussia to make such military preparations as may be indispensable.

Vienna advices assert that Austria has determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and will, if necessary, will propose that the question be referred to a European Congress.

The Independence Belge, of the 29th, publishes intelligence from Weimar, according to which the King of Prussia gave his consent on the 26th to a certain military arrangement which, although only of a preliminary nature, indicates that war is inevitable.

The Post says we enter upon the Easter holidays under the most unfavorable circumstances. The Austria-Prussian difficulties excite great attention, and the bears are taking great advantage of the unsatisfactory opposition to depress the prices as far as possible.

Dr. Colenso has intimated his intention to maintain his legal right as colonial bishop, and to force his demand against the colonial bishoprick's fund, from which his salary is paid. Suit will be heard at next term.

The steamship Tamania has arrived.

The Royal Commissioners were bringing the investigation to a close, and expected to leave for England. The most important evidence obtained during the last fortnight had been respecting the extent of the Jamaica rebellion, and how far Gov. Eyre was justified in the assertion that the conspiracy was general. Gov. Eyre based his opinion on a multitude of evidence, both oral and documentary, which he said he received from custodians and other gentlemen of property and influence in the country; but, strange to say, his Excellency, when called upon, was unable to produce the documentary evidence, and had altogether forgotten from whom the oral evidence had been obtained.

Among the witnesses examined as to the means employed for the suppression of the rebellion were Gen. O'Connor, Col. Wilson, Lieut. Brandt and Provost Marshal Ramsay. Mr. Ramsay has been arrested on the charge of murder.

An address of loyalty has been presented to his Excellency from over five thousand persons, chiefly blacks, deprecating the massacre at Morant Bay and deploring the means employed to suppress the rebellion.

**By the Asia—The Germanic Complications—Alliance between Italy and Prussia.**

HALIFAX, April 11.—The Asia from Liverpool on the 31st, via Queenstown April 1st, arrived this afternoon.

The markets were all closed, and there is no later commercial news than that by the steamers of the 29th and 30th. The steamship Hibernia, from New York, arrived out on the 31st ult.

The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual hostilities had occurred. Military preparations were actively progressing.

Gen. Benedict has been appointed Austrian Commander-in-Chief.

*Liverpool, March 31.*—German advices continue warlike. Count Von Bismarch had a long conference, on the 29th ult., with Count Karolg, the Austrian Ambassador to Berlin. Orders had been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole of the 6th Army Corps, and three other regiments upon a war footing. It was also stated that orders had been given that the Prussian war vessels at Kiel be prepared for active service.

The Vienna Evening Post asserts that the Prussian army corps have received orders to hold themselves ready for active service.

The Vienna Debate asserts that the Western great powers intend to present indentical notes at Berlin depreciatory of war.

It is stated not only that a covenant but a formal treaty of alliance has been concluded between Italy and Prussia.

Von Bismarch is said to have addressed a circular dispatch to the Prussian Ambassadors at the Courts of the great powers directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria.

A Florence telegram says considerable armaments are stated to be in course of preparation in Italy.

**Atlantic Telegraph.**

The New Foundland and London Telegraph Company have contracted with the Telegraph Manufacturing Company of London to manufacture and submerge, this summer, two cables, one across the Gulf of St. Lawrence from New Foundland to Cape Breton, and the other between Prince Edward's Island and New Foundland; and for the repair of the present cables, so as to have two cables for the prompt transmission of all messages between the Atlantic cable and the United States.

**Stephens in Paris.**

The editor of the Paris Opinion Nationale states in that journal he had received a visit from Stephens, Irish Head Center, who announced his approaching departure for America.

**English War Vessels for American Waters.**

Great Britain advices from Plymouth says orders have been received there to expedite the preparation for sea of half a dozen war vessels. The conclusion is drawn that they are intended for the Gulf and the river St. Lawrence.

**Prince Napoleon Goes to Italy—Further Reports Concerning the Quarrel—War Expected.**

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that Prince Napoleon has left Paris for Italy, after having several interviews with the Emperor. It is whispered that he is intrusted with a mission to Victor Emanuel, which could not well be confided to any common person, and has reference to the state of affairs between Prussia and Austria. The correspondent adds: I find persons, who up to the present moment have refused to believe that anything likely to disturb the peace of Europe would come of the quarrel, are now far less incredulous. Their views of the future are gloomy enough, and they think the conflict between Austria and Prussia all but certain.

The London Times of the 30th ult. editorially remarked that there was too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe was about to be broken by a most unnecessary war. But on the following day the Times remarked: We can't persuade ourselves to believe that Austria and Prussia, however fiercely they wrangle, will actually fight. They have been on the verge of hostilities before without blows. We can hardly avoid thinking they will find some way out of the present quarrel, desperate as it appears to be.

It is asserted that the Austrian Premier has made a positive statement to the Prussian ambassador at Vienna respecting the movements of Austrian troops, not concealing that Austria must be prepared for any extreme measures that might be taken by Prussia.

Vienna papers declare that Austria will not take aggressive measures.

It is reported from Venitia that the Commission of Austrian Engineers is making an inspection of the numerous forts along the line of the Adige, and that the soldiers of the reserve on furlough have been called in.

The Berlin Telegraph says that the mobilization of two army corps will be immediately proceeded with.

The Government of Weimar has replied warmly to the Prussian circular dispatch, and claim federal intervention with the question.

## WASHINGTON.

**The President's Visitors.**

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Lieutenant General Grant had a conference with the President this morning, of several hours' duration.

There were many visitors at the Executive mansion, among them being a party of farmers from Maryland, in company with Hon. Mr. Blair. They merely came to present their respects to the President. The most noticeable visitor was the head chief of the Sacs and Foxes, a fine specimen of the Indian, and in full costume, on business with the President.

**Government Payments to the Illinois Central Railroad.**

It appears from a communication prepared at the War Department in reply to a resolution of the House, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company received from the United States, for the transportation of troops and supplies from March, 1862, to April, 1865, $2,592,150; and from other roads, $332,114. The company paid to these other roads $576,432. The net revenue received by the Illinois Central Railroad Company within the above period was $2,047,833.

**National Railroad Scheme.**

Representative Garfield to-day introduced a bill, the consideration of which is postponed till the 2d of December next, proposing a national railroad, establishing it in connection with interior roads, and authorizes any number of persons, when the necessary capital is subscribed, to construct a railroad from one State to another. Courts are required to grant the right of way, and appoint commissioners to assess damages to land occupied. The bill authorizes other lines to consolidate and become national railroads, and restrict the character of the trade and the tariff of charges. The plan is in effect to the Nation what integral State laws are to a State. The power claimed for the passage of the bill is in the clauses of the Constitution relative to the regulations of commerce and to establish post and military roads. By this bill the railroad business is open to general competition.

**Secretary McCulloch on the Test Oath for United States Officers in the South—Necessity of Modifying It.**

The message of the President inclosing the communications of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office, has been printed. A synopsis of these documents was given in a former dispatch, but the following extract may be interesting. The Secretary says, in regard to future appointments:

"I have to say that I am well satisfied that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to find competent men at the South to fill revenue offices who can qualify under the oath.

The institution is a by-word. The people are more loyal than at the end of the war. Men of necessary qualifications, who are able to take the oath, and were inclined to accept appointments, have, as far as they could be found, already been employed by the Government. For these offices that must soon become vacant, if Congress should not deem it safe or proper to modify the oath, I am at a loss to know where the right men are to be obtained, or how the revenues in many of the Southern districts are to be collected.

It is urged, I know, that there are plenty of men at the South who can comply with the statute, and if this should not prove to be a fact, men at the North can be found who will accept the prominent offices, and also the subordinate positions, if proper inducements, in the way of increased salary, are held out to them. It is true that there are still some applicants for office in the Southern States, who present what they call a clean record for loyalty. There are persons who would have been able to present an equally fair record for a place under the Confederate Government, if the rebellion had been a success, or persons lacking the qualifications which are needed in revenue positions. In regard to the matter of compensation, I have only to remark that the law fixes, definitely, the salaries and commissions of most of the first, and that the pay of subordinate officers is altogether too inadequate to tempt Northern men to assume the risk and incur the odium of collecting taxes in the Southern States, except, perhaps, in the commercial cities of the seaboard. I deem it my duty, farther, to remark that I do not consider it advisable for the Government to attempt to collect taxes in the Southern States by the hands of strangers. After having given the subject a careful consideration, anxious as I am to increase the revenue, and to lighten by distributing and equalizing the burdens of the people, with no party interests to promote, and with nothing but the good of the Government at hand, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that it would be better for the country politically and financially to suspend the collection of the Internal Revenue taxes in the Southern States, except in commercial cities, for months, if not for years to come, rather than to undertake to collect them by men not identified with tax-payers in that country."

**President's Message on Railroad Land Grants.**

The President sent to Congress, to-day, a message inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying papers, in reference to grants of lands made by the acts of Congress in 1850, 1853 and 1854, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Louisiana, to aid in the construction of railroads. As these grants expire by limitation on the 11th of August next, leaving the roads for whose benefit they were confined, in an unfinished condition, he recommends that the time within which they may be completed be extended for a period of five years.

The Commissioner General of the land office, in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior, urges the accomplishment of these important works, which he says cannot fail to add to the prosperity, not only of the several Sates, but of the entire country. The letter of the Secretary is in accordance with the views of the Commissioner.

The roads embrace the Mobile and Ohio, the Southern Railroad, the Gulf and Mississippi, the Alabama and Florida, the Pensacola and Georgia, the New Orleans and Great Western, and other works. The estimated quantities included under these grants are over eleven million acres.

**A Wasteful Project.**

The estimate made, under direction of the War Department, for completing a ship canal from Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, to the mouth of the Potomac river, is $2,107,000.

**Resolutions Passed To-day Concerning Captured Property.**

Mr. Stevens offered the following:

WHEREAS, By the several acts of Congress of 5th of July and 6th of August, 1861, it is enacted that all property of citizens of the insurrectionary States found in said States, or in transit between the said States, or in any section of the same and the loyal States, or any section of the same, either by land or by water, and all vessels found at sea belonging, either in whole or in part, to citizens of insurrectionary States, and all property wherever situated, which may have been used or in any way disposed of in aid of the rebellion, should, when captured, be forfeited, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States; and

WHEREAS, The President, by his proclamation of the 16th of August, 1861, enjoined upon all naval and military officers of the United States to be diligent in the capture of such property to be for the United States; and

WHEREAS, Large captures of such property, the proceeds whereof amount to several million dollars, have been made by the naval and military officers, and are claimed by them for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the general Treasury of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such officers have been and are taking measures through the Admiralty courts of the United States, to have such property condemned and adjudged to their own use, and that of the naval pension fund, and not to the use of the general Treasury of the United States, so that the said fund already amounts to more than ten million dollars, a like amount having been distributed to the captors, the interest of which is more than double the sum required for the naval pension fund; and

WHEREAS, The question is now pending before the Supreme Court whether such property, so captured, should be forfeited to the United States, or for the benefit of the captors, which question cannot, because of the press of business in said court, be heard and determined until the term thereof to be held in December next; and

WHEREAS, Before such determination in the Supreme Court, there is danger that the major part of said property may be distributed to the captors, to the detriment of the general Treasury of the United States; therefore

*Resolved,* That in the opinion of this House the Secretary of the Treasury should be, and hereby is, requested to withhold from distribution all the proceeds of the captured property above described to any of the captors or claimants under said captures, until such question may be determined by the Supreme Court; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be further requested to take such means, as in his judgment may seem proper, to have the claims of the United States in such cases fully heard in the adjudication of questions arising under such captures, and the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to make a report to this House of the several amounts claimed by officers of the army and navy from the receipts of such property.

**Military Promotions Confirmed.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate has confirmed the following named Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals by brevet: Thomas H. Naill, Benj. J. Spooner, Morgan H. Christers and Martin L. McMahon.

**Post-Office Statistics.**

WASHINGTON, April 11. — During the month of March the Postmaster General caused the following post-offices to be reopened: In Virginia, 104; North Carolina, 59; West Virginia, 8; Georgia, 30; Tennessee, 22; Mississippi, 5; Delaware, 8; Arkansas, 11; Texas, 26; South Carolina, 40; Louisiana, 9—Total, 266.

The Department has also, in the same time, established 150 new offices, 36 have been discontinued, and the names of 25 have been changed.

Special Agent Parker, who has the supervision of the Virginia mail service, came up yesterday and reports most favorably on the revision of mail facilities in that section. Contractors are performing the service regularly and with fidelity. The post-offices are well attended to, and the people are generally highly pleased with the mail arrangements.

**Testimony of Hon. A. H. Stephens—Amnesty Proclamation Forthcoming.**

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens testified before the Reconstruction Committee this morning. He expressed the opinion that there is a general acquiescence among the Southern people in the idea of perpetual Union; but that they will never agree to give equal political rights to the negroes.

It is said that a proclamation of amnesty is to be issued by the President in a few days.

**Charleston and Augusta Railroad Reopened.**

Information has been received that Augusta, Georgia, is again united to Charleston, South Carolina, by railroad, the completion of track-laying having been finished on the 5th inst.

**Gen. Grant Fined.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—General Grant to-day acknowledged the serving of a warrant for fast-driving, appeared before the Commissioner and paid the fine.

**Land Sales.**

Reports received at the General Land Office show that over 49,700 acres were entered at the land office of Booneville, Missouri, part settlement and part cash sales; at the Lacrosse office, Wis., 7,426 acres, and at Tafeka, Kansas, 5,000 acres—in all, 65,162 acres.

**Hiring Contrabands.**

There are in the city quite a number of planters and agents hiring freedmen to labor on plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and other Southern States. Among them are one of the latter State, who was to hire 250, up to Saturday night had engaged nearly 200, and a lady of the former State, who will engage quite a number.

## RINDERPEST AND TRICHINA.

**An Interesting Report.**

NEW YORK, April 11.—Dr. Percy made some remarkable statements before the Health Commission, yesterday, concerning the banishment of the cow and swine stables from the city. He said the animals were nearly all suffering from plura-pneumonia, and the disease was contagious. A gentleman from Boston, a few days ago, imported animals that had caught this disease, and the State of Massachusetts lost 10,000 cattle which were infected from them.

A bull was sent from Holland to the Cape of Good Hope, and from that one animal millions were infected and died, while business was almost destroyed and starvation produced.

Mr. Lindley says that dead animals could be seen by thousands over the country. A bull was sent from England to Australia, and notwithstanding the passage, the animals which came in contact with him, in every case, were infected; but as they were immediately killed, the disease was finally mastered. This disease exists here in the stables, and if you break them up, the owners will sell and go abroad, and it may be so spread as to infect the cattle in every State in the country.

Mr. Littleby says that when the disease has become chronic persons who have eaten the meat of cattle killed while suffering from this disease, have experienced no bad effects. When it is acute it produces carbuncles on those who eat it. The farmers in Duchess county would as soon take the small-pox into their houses, as cattle from the swill-milk stables into their barn-yards. If they are sold the disease will be communicated.

It is a fact that trichina has been found in beef, and traced directly to the swill-milk stables on Long Island. It exists in pigs, and is found wherever they are kept in filthy sties and fed on swill. Rats are found wherever there are pigs, and they become filled with trichina, and cows devour the excretions of the rats and they take the disease. Cases of this kind I have personally traced to Newtown.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

**A Horrible Murder—Seven Persons Killed for a Little Money.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 11. — A terrible crime in the lower section of the city was discovered this afternoon. A family of seven persons had been murdered—Christopher Deering, his wife, niece and four children—on Mr. Deering's farm at Point House and James Lane. It is supposed the murders were committed last Friday by a German laboring on the farm. The crime was discovered this afternoon by finding the bodies of Mr. Deering and his wife in the barn. One of the children was a baby ten months old. Money seems to have been the sole object. The horses and cattle in the stable were found in a famishing condition.

## FROM NASHVILLE.

**Postmaster Williams—The Legislative Hitch—Bruner's Trial.**

NASHVILLE, April 11.—Daniel Williams, postmaster at Franklin, Tennessee, who was arrested for robbing the mails, was before United States Commissioner R. McP. Smith, yesterday, and was committed to jail to await his trial. He is charged with abstracting money from letters, addressed to parties in Philadelphia.

The Legislature met again to-day, but no quorum was present, and an adjournment was made.

The trial of Henry Bruner, which was to have commenced to-day, was postponed until Monday next.

River four feet at the shoals, and at a stand.

## NEW JERSEY.

**Democratic Victory in Jersey City.**

NEW YORK, April 11.—At the election yesterday in Jersey City, Cleveland, (Democrat) was chosen Mayor by 370 majority. Aldermen equally divided between Republicans and Democrats.

Hudson City and Hoboken went Democratic. Bergen elected the whole Union ticket.

## UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

**River Open to St. Paul—A Steamer Sunk.**

MILWAUKIE, April 11.—The ice has broken up on the Mississippi at St. Paul. The river is now open for navigation.

LACROSSE, Wis., April 11.—The steamer Northern Light was sunk this morning by the ice on the Mississippi, 14 miles below this place. No lives lost.

## WISCONSIN.

**The Jacobins Getting Presumptuous.**

MADISON, Wis., April 11.—The Legislature passed a resolution last night severely censuring Senator Doolittle for voting against the Civil Rights bill, in disobedience of instructions, and declaring it his duty to resign.

## FROM RICHMOND.

**Discharge of Captain Winder.**

RICHMOND, April 11.—Captain R. B. Winder, who has been imprisoned here for several months, was discharged to-day by orders from Washington.

## IRISH REPUBLIC.

**The Arrests at Toronto—Views of the Globe Newspaper.**

TORONTO, C. W., April 11.—The examination of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall begins to-day. Hon. John McDonald has been engaged for the defense.

The Globe this morning has the following: There is no longer any doubt that O'Mahony is concentrating a force near the New Brunswick frontier. This is clearly in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the Washington authorities must speedily take action upon the subject. We are anxious that the American Government should act hurriedly. In a free Government time must be allowed for talk, and it is not well for any Government to oppose a movement which commands a measure of popular sympathy, without clear proof that the law is being broken.

But marching armed men towards the frontier is an act of war which the American Government must suppress, if they intend to do their duty towards their neighbors.

**Philadelphia Head Center Resigned.**

PHILADELPHIA, April 11, P. M.—Mr. John Hasson has resigned the position of Head Center of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood. His successor has not been elected.

**What the British Minister Thinks—A Proclamation Looked For.**

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Commercial's Washington special says: Sir Frederick Bruce protesses to have received information that leaves no doubt of the intention of the Fenians to attack some point in the British possessions. It appears certain that large numbers of men are gathering on the frontier, and it is alleged their object is to concentrate and capture some place, which will be hastily entrenched. In that case, it is expected that reinforcements and aid from the United States and British provinces will flow to them, and enable them to accomplish their ulterior objects.

The situation is deemed sufficiently alarming to call forth a proclamation from the President, against any evasion of the neutrality laws, and it will shortly appear. Serious remonstrances have been received from the Canadian authorities. It is understood the United States Marshals in the border towns have received orders to prevent an invasion.

**The Cornwall Trials.**

TORONTO, April 11.—The examination of the Fenians at Cornwall was conducted with closed doors, excluding the press. The prisoners were remanded till Tuesday next. All quiet.

**The Border Ferment.**

EASTPORT, ME., April 11.—The Fenians have hired the town hall for three days to hold meetings. There is an open session to-night.

There is another large British steamer off Campo Bello, with a large force of men ashore at work.

A number of Fenians left on a sailing vessel last night in secret.

A large steamer with the American flag and private signals has just gone up the river toward St. Andrews.

Excitement continues. The Fenian public convention is in session.

British war steamers are continually arriving and patrolling the harbor and St. Croix river.

Fifty Fenians have left in a schooner. Destination unknown.

A suspicious steamer showing the American colors has just passed into St. Croix river.

There are Fenian arrivals continually.

## OREGON.

**Democratic Nominations.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Oregon State Convention nominated for Congress Rufus Mallory, of Marion; and for Governor Geo. L. Woods, of Wasco.

A resolution was adopted that representation goes with taxation, and expressing a desire that civil and political privileges be given the late rebellious States when consistent with national safety, and that of the loyal people in those States.

The closing resolution protests against taxing or selling Government mineral lands.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

**Shipments of Treasure—Wreck of a British Bark.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The steamer Golden City, Capt. Watkins, sailed for Panama with $887,642 of treasure, of which $809,715 is for New York.

The British bark Sir George Gray, from Valparaiso for Sydney, was wrecked February 20th on Cochburn Island, and sold for $700. The Captain and crew reached Topetic in open boats.

**Trouble at the New Almaden Mine.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—A strike took place yesterday among the miners at the New Almaden quicksilver mine. The grievances complained of are being compelled to lease houses and purchase supplies of the company. They hold possession of the mine, and allow no one to work, but committed no violence.

## FROM NEW YORK.

**Columbian Insurance Company.**

NEW YORK, April 11.—The following is the decision of court in the affair of the receivership of the Columbian Insurance Company: I think the interests of the various persons interested in the distribution of the proceeds of the company will be benefited by the appointment of a man who has had experience in the management of insurance companies. The original intention was that two should be appointed to act; they were so appointed, but one has resigned. Geo. A. Osgood is appointed to act in conjunction with B. L. Ellingwell—bond to be given in $50,000.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

**The Mayoralty—Quarantine—The Races.**

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—President Johnson orders the suspension of Mayor Monroe and Alderman Wilson till they are pardoned. Acting Mayor's clerk continues.

Thirteen British vessels quarantined with coffee, sugar, molasses, and fruit from the gulf. No disease. City and gulf ports perfectly healthy.

The first race to-day, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Gilroy. Time two minutes one and three quarter seconds, and one minute fifty-four and one quarter seconds.

The Second race, two mile heats, was won by Gen. Rousseau. Time four minutes and four seconds.

The steamer Marmion arrived from New York.

## FROM BOSTON.

**Arrival of the Delaware.**

BOSTON, April 11.—The steamer Delaware, from Liverpool the 28th, via Queenstown 30th, with five hundred passengers, arrived here this evening.

## FROM BURLINGTON.

**Opening of Navigation on Lake Champlain.**

BURLINGTON, VT., April 11.—The lake is clear of ice to-day. The steamer Montreal will commence her trips as formerly between this city and Plattsburg to-morrow at nine o'clock.

## RED RIVER.

**Plantations Worked in Natchitoches Parish—The Crop.**

NATCHITOCHES, April 7.—Four hundred cotton contracts have been made in the parish, averaging twenty hands each. Fifty plantations are working without contracts. The estimated parish crop is thirty thousand bales.

The water is high and much damage apprehended.

THE KENTUCKY

WASHER AND WRINGER.

THE KENTUCKY WASHER has no equal. Having proved itself superior in every contest, it remains the Champion Washer, and extends the challenge. We warrant it to wash faster, with less wear to the clothing, and to do it with less labor to the operator than any other Washer in America. Send for a circular.

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Sole manufacturers of the Brinly Plow, of Goodrich's Evaporator and Dodge's Bells. Agents for the Champion Reaper and Mower, and dealers in Agricultural Implements generally, 112 Main street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. fe21 wtf

WOOL.

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CUSTOM WORK DONE.

We manufacture a superior quality of scoured Kentucky Jeans, four and five leaf; fulled cloth or cassimere; plaid and white flannel; striped and white linseys; large, heavy blankets; new style, all wool coverlets, wove in one piece; balmoral skirts, stocking yarn, &c. We expect to have the goods ready for our customers in three to six weeks after receiving the wool. We will, free of postage, our price list, and samples of some of our goods to persons writing for them. Customers in Kentucky or Tennessee desiring to have their wool either manufactured or exchanged, can send their wool by express railroad or boat, and we can ship the goods to their nearest express office, or any point desired, and they pay the bill, if any, on receiving the goods. We receive wool in any condition. We also pay cash for wool. N. B.—Mark the owner's name on each sack, as well as our address. Send directions for manufacturing or exchanging by mail. J. F. GEBHART & CO., New Albany, Ind. Refers to R. W. Wilcox, Main street, near Fourth, Louisville, Ky. apl4 w6m

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REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 165 South Second st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

☞ Price of Remedy, $3 per package. Pamphlet furnished free of charge. mal3 d2&w4

1866.

THE

LOUISVILLE COURIER,

*Daily,*

*Semi-Weekly,*

*Weekly.*

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST,

—AND—

BEST NEWSPAPER

IN KENTUCKY!

A Paper for the Merchant.

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A Paper for the Family Circle

A Paper for the Ladies.

A Paper for Everybody.

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Being at last permanently located in our spacious and well-arranged new office, with our splendid new steam presses fairly and fully at work, we have now the pleasure of placing before the public the LARGEST, HANDSOMEST and BEST newspaper in Kentucky.

The recent enlargement of our DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY editions, enables us to give seven more columns of reading matter in each, and to furnish by all odds the cheapest paper published in the West, when quantity and quality of matter is considered.

In politics the COURIER is well known. It will continue to zealously support and uphold the Democratic party as the only Constitutional party in existence, and as the only party which can save the country from the savage and relentless rule of Radicalism.

The COURIER will ever be a reliable exponent of those principles and measures which are the best calculated to advance the honor and prosperity of our common country.

To the Reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and to his efforts to secure a perfect union of all the States, the COURIER will give an earnest support.

The COURIER will be a faithful exponent of what we believe to be the interests of Kentucky and the South.

It will be interested in every question that shall have for its object the development of the resources of the country.

It will be the earnest advocate, at all times, of the great industrial enterprises of our people.

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To this department special attention is given. Our reporters are competent and experienced, and they furnish us daily reports of our own and all the important markets in the country and Europe. We also regularly publish reports of the Louisville, New York, and New Orleans cattle markets. The wide popularity of our commercial reports attest their reliability and value.

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Our Money and Financial articles are also features that attract much attention.

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Every issue of the Weekly will contain such a variety of miscellany, tales, poetry, wit, humor, &c., as must make the COURIER an especial favorite in the family circle.

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LY COURIER.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866

## Kentucky Democratic State Convention, Louisville, May, 1st, 1866.

CALLED under the authority of the DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION of 1864, by their CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE for Kentucky, on the broad basis of the CONSTITUTION and its friends, irrespective of post divisions.

APPROVED by Hon. D. MERRIWETHER, President of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1863, and the members generally of that convention.

APPROVED by Hon. C. A. WICKLIFFE, President of the DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION of 1864, and the members generally of that convention.

Approved by Hon. WM. B. READ, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1864.

SUSTAINED by the KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY in overwhelming numbers, it will express the mighty voice of the people although it may be

OPPOSED by Robert J. Breckinridge and the Kentucky Radicals; by Burbridge and the Freedmen's Bureau; by the Louisville Journal and its followers; by Joshua F. Bell and a few other fossil remains of extinct parties that have heretofore opposed the Democracy.

### The War Continued.

There is a class of men in the country who never shouldered a musket or heard a cannon roar, who seem very anxious that the Union and Confederate soldiers should still be arrayed against each other, and who are endeavoring to stimulate the animosities of the Union soldiers, and aggravate them to actual hostilities. The Indianapolis Journal is one of them. The Louisville Journal does not go quite so far, but it seeks to instill into the minds of the Union soldiers the belief that the returned rebels design to prescribe them, and that there is a real hostility between them. The Indianapolis (Jacobin) Journal, in a recent article, referring to the speech of Gen. Crittenden in the Soldier's Convention in this city, in which he gave utterance to some liberal sentiments in regard to Confederate soldiers, indulges in the following illiberal and ill-timed remarks:

Mercy is certainly a predominant sentiment when General Crittenden, who was possibly influenced by the idea that the Union soldiers of his State were in greater danger of oppression than those whom they fought during the war, and that it was policy to placate the vengeance of the latter, who will hereafter control the politics and legislation of Kentucky, by an appeal to the National Executive in behalf of the two guiltiest agents of the rebellion; but General Palmer appears to believe in the doctrine test if the Kentucky soldiers would be protected, they must look to themselves for protection!

What could be meaner or more contemptible than the suspicion which the Journal expresses that Gen. Crittenden, believing that the rebels were in the majority in the State, was endeavoring to placate their resentment and vengeance by imploring the Executive clemency for Mr. Davis and John C. Breckinridge. Such an idea could only have had its origin in a cowardly heart. Gen. Crittenden gave his reasons, and they were good ones, why he sympathized with these two unfortunate men. They had been his personal friends and he knew them to be as brave and talented as they were unfortunate. He had seen Mr. Davis on the field of battle, heroically fighting for the Stars and Stripes, and by his heroism and valor saving the credit of American arms upon the hard fought and desperate field of Buena Vista. He knew them both to be cultivated, genial, honorable gentlemen, and that if they had erred they had been sufficiently punished for it. One had languished in a gloomy prison, cut off from family and friends, for twelve long and dreary months, while the other had dragged out the same period in exile in a foreign land, far from home, associates and friends.

Was it wrong for General Crittenden, under these circumstances, to express sympathy for those men who had been his friends, and who, however much they had sinned, had suffered so severely for it? We think not. General Crittenden, like every other sensible man, sees that the war is over and that no good can result from keeping alive its heart-burnings and asperities; that it is better to cultivate kindly feelings, and by every act and expression to remove, if possible, the memories of these four years of bloody and engrossing strife. The insinuation that he was moved to make the declarations referred to from the motives attributed by the Indianapolis Journal is as inconsistent with his chivalrous character as it is degrading to the editor who made it.

No possible good can be subserved by calculating the casulties of the late Confederate and Federal soldiers. The country at large, as well as the particular communities in which they live, must suffer by it. The war is over, and we may as well recognize the fact. Men who have bravely fought may well afford to respect each other. Personal warfare upon such issues cannot be productive of good, and will fill the land with crime and be the source of untold evils. It is far better, both for the individuals and for the country, for good morals and the peace of society, that these men shall strike hands and unite their efforts in repairing the terrible wastes and devastations of the war yet visible on every side. By so doing they may serve each other and the State and Nation.

Let neither the Confederate or Federal soldiers pay any heed to those who would stimulate cavilties or revive exasperations by references to the past. Such men are the enemies of both. They are in the pursuit of selfish ends, and expect to accomplish some personal object by arraying these men against each other. The law will administer equal justice to both when they are aggrieved, and see that the rights of all are protected and secured. The interests of society will prompt all good men in every neighborhood and section to frown upon all attempts at injustice against the members of either party, and we honestly believe that it is only necessary for all to drop and refuse to indulge suspicions, and exhibit a spirit of conciliation, to do away at once and forever with all the evils complained of in this regard.

The idea that the rebels and rebel sympathizers in Kentucky have any desire to persecute Federal soldiers is as preposterous as its inculcation is cruel and mean. We have seen no such spirit or any facts upon which to base such a belief. We see men who have served in both armies daily, in friendly, social and business intercourse, and they exhibit not the slightest animosity or hostility against each other. In a word, they have no disposition to keep up the war upon their own account. So far as the Confederates are concerned their cause is lost and they know it. The Federals are satisfied that they have triumphed and they respect the valor of their opponents, so unmistakably exhibited upon a hundred bloody fields of battle. The men who would now excite enmities between them are the common enemies of both and the enemies of society. They should be spit upon and hissed out of every respectable community. They are fire-brands and marplots, who in ninety-nine cases in a hundred will be found to have taken no part in the war on either side. Watch them!

☞ Premature smartness is a disease in the country. The Louisville Courier exhibited a paucity of it in the case of the Richmond Examiner for spelling public with a final k. Anybody who makes a to do about such a matter is a great deal more foolish than the perpetrator of the whole piece of usage. A man may have some good reason for following an old usage instead of a new one—and for refusing to recognize Webster as a standard in orthography—and the man who makes such a peculiarity the theme of spiteful remark, is wholly inexcusable, unless there be some merit in the exhibition of temper at the expense of sense.

There is much more spirit than smartness, either premature or old, in the above quoted paragraph. The Examiner spells all words where the "k" can possibly be used as the final letter in that way, and we maintain that the man who violates public usage in his orthography, in a public press, is as much a fair subject of comment, so far as that practice is concerned, as he who should appear upon the streets with no legs to his breeches or no arms to his coat. One is as much an outrage upon good taste and public usage as the other. Of course there can be no restraint upon such a practice, and criticism is quite as free.

☞ A young man's brains were entirely beaten out in a Chicago house of ill-repute by an irate inmate last week.—Boston Post.

☞ He never had any brains, or he wouldn't have been found in that locality.

☞ A verdant couple were married by the Mayor of Terre Haute, and, after spending four weeks together, came back to have the knot untied. His Honor couldn't see the point.

### The Journal Floors Itself.

The public are aware that for some time past the Louisville Journal has been industriously engaged in creating the impression that the list of May Convention is to be a rebel affair, and that none but rebels and their sympathizers will be allowed to participate in its proceedings. Not long since it stated that so far as it was acquainted with the gentlemen who had been appointed delegates from the various counties not a Union man had been appointed. We showed that this statement was not correct, but the Journal still professes to believe it. Yesterday, however, it branched out on another tack. It wanted to prove something else and forgot the arguments it had been using heretofore, and by the last effectually demolishes the first.

The point that it made yesterday was, that in the list of delegates appointed by the meeting of the Democracy of Louisville, published in this paper of Monday, were the names of a number of Union men who had not authorized such use of their names. Now what becomes of the Journal's former statements that no Union men were appointed delegates to our Convention, and that none but rebels and rebel sympathizers are expected to attend. We have its own authority for stating that Union men were appointed here in Louisville, right under its nose; men whose political status it is familiar with, and that these men are authorized to take seats in that Convention. What difference does it make whether they authorized the use of their names, or whether they are going to attend. The ugly fact sticks out to plague the Journal that they were appointed, and that they can, if they see proper, participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

So far as the appointment of these gentlemen without their having given their previous consent to it is concerned, the Journal knows that it amounts to nothing. It is not customary, and never was, to ask the consent of gentlemen to act as delegates to political conventions. Public meetings are held and committees appointed, as in this case, to make out a list of delegates. It is almost universally the case that many are appointed who are not in attendance. The mere fact of appointment carries with it no obligation to attend, and they do it or not at their option. The Journal is aware of this, but it is trying to humbug. It has, however, admitted the fact that we do not design to make this an exclusively rebel Convention, for we actually appoint well known Union men as delegates. Remember.

[☞ We understand that our neighbor FAX, Esq., the other night, while walking in his usual quiet manner along the street, was attacked suddenly by ten ruffians, and robbed of two dozen jack-knives. FAX, like the brave fellow he is, fought manfully for his dear jack-knives, for, like the South in the war, he was overcome by the power of numbers. We feel authorized to offer, in his behalf, a handsome reward for the recovery of the hardware. The police, we understand, are on the alert.—[Journal.

We had determined to make no reference to this affair, but since our venerable friend of the Journal has so audaciously spoken of it we feel released from any obligations we may have felt, on the score of friendship, to say nothing about it. We know where those jack-knives are, and so does Prentice. We recognized him by the dim moonlight as the leader of the ruffian band who took our pet knives from us. He tried to make himself look a little uglier than common, in the hope that he could in that way disguise himself beyond the chance of recognition. But he was as ugly at first as it was possible to be, and he could n't improve on that. We knew him at once. He has been practicing all sorts of tricks for months to get those premium knives which had been presented to us for our good looks, and we have flanked him every time, and he was at last driven to the desperate resort which he mentioned in the paragraph above quoted. We saved the grand premium knife, however, and have it yet. Knowing that he was after it, we have been in the habit of carrying it in our boot-leg; that's the way he and his ruffians overlooked it. As he has all the rest, however, and we do not wish to be exposed to similar attacks in the future, and as we know he will never cease his efforts until he gets it, we intend to send it to him.

### Austria.

Count Von Bismarck startled us last year by his bold defiance of the Prussian Assembly. It was predicted that he would be overthrown, and would rule the King who trusted him, but he knew the men he had to deal with. And he has since unscrupulously pursued his aggressive policy, taking power from the people and centering it in the Crown, till the King is become the most absolute monarch in all Europe.

It is more for the purpose of distracting attention from his internal policy, than for outward effects, that he is now desperately bent on attacking Austria. Shrewdly calculating that the great opportunities for self-aggrandisement opened before Russia, France and Italy, will at least insure their neutrality, (if, indeed, it does not make them allies,) he is taking, without an instant's hesitation, the only course to consolidate his power; he is resolutely forcing upon the nation a foreign war, the suspicion of which is now shaking Europe from end to end. If he can ride the whirlwind he is cooking, he will make for himself a large place in history.

It is Austria which must suffer in this contest. Composed of an incongruous assortment of heterogeneous nationalities, with the armed heel of half the empire trampling the other half into the ground, keeping down Venitia by Hungarian and Croatian bayonets, and alternately threatening and coaxing her Sclavonic populations, a serious war can scarcely fail to result in utter disintegration. Frances Joseph has neither the daring of Bismarck nor the statesmanship of Napoleon. His finances are in almost as ruinous condition as those of his brother Max-Mx. If he is wise, he will provide safe lodging for himself in Mexico, or some other safe retreat.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

### A Correct Copy.

AN ACT *to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where there may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper District or Circuit Court, in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus*, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March three, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the Constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by this act has cognizance of the offense. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of Commissioners throughout the United States, and the most convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to the offenses against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the chief magistrate and Deputy Marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any Marshal or Deputy Marshal refuse to receive such warrant or process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And the better to enable the said Commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are executed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so charged or commanded, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his service in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

### Beautiful Incident—The Dying Daughter of a Sioux Chief Requests Burial Among White People—Affecting Funeral Ceremony.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., March 8, 1866.

A very important interview with spotted Tail, Chief of true Brule Sioux, and a party of his tribe, took place to-day with Col. Maynadier and the officers of the post.

Some ten days ago Col. Maynadier received notice from Spotted Tail (whom we will call by his more euphonious Indian name, Pegaleshka), that his daughter was dead, and requested permission to bury her at the fort. Her last request was to be buried among the whites, as she had for several years been among them, and her death was mainly due to her inability to stand the hardships of roving Indian life so severe a winter as the last.

Permission was granted, and Pegaleshka was asked to come as soon as possible. Today Col. Maynadier received information that Pegaleshka had reached the Platte River, about two miles from the post, and would soon arrive. He, with his personal staff and the principal officers of the garrison, rode out to meet the chief and encountered him about midway between the fort and the Platte. Mutual greetings took place, and they all turned and rode rapidly to the fort, presenting a brilliant array of officers in uniform and savage in buffalo robes, white in front rode the Adjutant, bearing a small United States flag.

On reaching headquarters, a council was held. The room was decorated with regimental colors of the 5th United States volunteers and other flags and soon all were arranged in proper Indian council order.

Pegaleshka does not speak English, and over, being in mourning for his fair daughter, it would have been against their rules.

After a few moments silence, Col. Maynadier rose and said:

MY BROTHER (taking his hand)—I am glad to see you, because it proves that you are my friend, and that you put confidence in the message I sent you. You know that whatever I say to you you can depend upon, and your being here is a proof of it.

I know the sad errand on which you come, but before I speak of it, let me say that the Great Father has decided to send commissioners here in order to make peace with you, while I, who am only the chief soldier, will see that you are well treated until the Commissioners come. They will be here in two or three months.

I sympathize deeply in your affliction and grief at the loss of your daughter, and feel proud and glad that you wish to have her remains left here, near the chief who sleeps on yonder hill, and intrusted to the safe-keeping of me and my soldiers.

The Great Spirit has taken her, and will keep her, safe until you ace her again in the sky. I have done.

Pegaleshka was visibly affected, and tears rolled from his eyes. For sometime he could not speak; at length, summoning his Indian fortitude, he began:

I am I dreamed only that I am in this beautiful room, and surrounded by such friends as you; have I been asleep during four years of suffering and distress and have now awoke to see this place, or is it still a dream. I can hardly believe it reality, but the beauty of the day, the sky without a cloud, the wind calm and still, and sun shining bright upon us all, assures me that it is real.

He continued, after this beautiful commencement as follows:

MY BROTHERS—We have been sadly wronged, and have suffered much, and are now poor and distressed.

The whites are visiting my country in such numbers that the game is nerely gone, and we cannot live without help.

Broad roads have been run through my country, and the buffalo are driven off. For this I will ask some compensation and assistance for me and my people.

I thank you for offering to attend my daughter's funeral. She should be buried as soon as possible, and the whites will come as fast as they can. I have brought her more than a hundred miles.

He sat down, and Col. Maynadier rose to reply:

MY BROTHER—I will answer some of your remarks. I know you have been ill-used, and that you are entitled to compensation and protection; but the whites will come as long as there is anything to be made in this country, and it is impossible to prevent them. The country contains so much to attract white men that they cannot be kept from coming here. But let them come. Look at that flag, (referring to the national colors of the 5th United States volunteers)—you see a red stripe and a white stripe alternating; they are side by side, and do not interfere with each other. So the red man and white man may live in this country, which is big enough for both, side by side, if each will abstain from interfering with the other.

I think your daughter's funeral should be at sunset this evening. Everything will be prepared, and as the sun goes down let it remind you that your daughter is gone from your lodge; but remember the sun rises again to-morrow, and so your daughter will rise, and you will meet her in the land of the Great Spirit.

The council then broke up, and preparations were made for the funeral of Pegaleshka's daughter.

A scaffold was erected in the burial ground of the fort, on which to place the coffin.

Shortly before sunset the coffin was carried to the graveyard, followed by Pegaleshka, his wife, two sons, brothers and sisters.

The graveyard, of the fort, which runs near the graveyard, was covered by Indian braves, squaws and papooses, and in the graveyard were a large number of soldiers, citizens, and officers led by curiosity to view the ceremony.

When all was ready, the coffin was opened and the corpse placed in it, with several articles used by the deceased in her long voyage, as the Indians believe, to the happy hunting grounds.

Then occurred the most impressive scene of all. The Rev. Dr. Wright, chaplain of the post, advanced towards the open coffin. On one side stood Pegaleshka, and around the coffin the mother, sisters, and brothers of the deceased. On the other side stood the interpreter. Mr. Jarrott stood near the chaplain. As the chaplain commenced his prayer every hat in the large assembly was removed, and all stood in an attitude of devotion.

The reverend chaplain's prayer was translated by the interpreter, and it was a plain and most appropriate one, there is little doubt the Indians understood it perfectly. Taking the whole scene, it presented an appearance naturally beautiful, and, in view of the extraordinary ceremony going on, very remarkable.

Surrounded by the Black Hills, and conspicously in view of the tall front of Laramie Peak, bathed in the glow of the setting sun, the fort presented an aspect of sadness appropriate to the occasion.

Within the inclosure of the graveyard stood those engaged in the solemn office of the first christian burial of an Indian in that place. Around them others of her tribe, wondering at the scene.

The prayer was ended, the coffin raised upon the scaffold, and all slowly withdrew. Thus was the daughter of Pegaleshka consigned to her last resting-place.

Who can tell what may be the ending of this interesting and impressing incident? That it will secure the peace which is betting negotiated for almost certain, for Pegaleshka never would have intrusted the remains of his dearest child in the hands of his enemies.

The strongest traits of an Indian—especially of a Sioux—are his love for his children and respect for his dead.

Then, also, his consenting to, and joining in, a Christian burial for her, in sight of hundreds of his tribe, may be taken as a token of his confidence and belief in the white man's doctrine.

May God grant that this may be the commencement of a peace and friendship towards this much-abused race, who have been driven, step by step, into absolute desperation and revenge. No more lies should be issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so charged or commanded, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offenses, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States for the district in which said offense may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his service in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, and such Commissioners are hereby authorized to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to the offenses created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to the offenses against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offenses have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## XXXIXth CONGRESS.

### First Session.

#### Objects of the War.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Mr. Sanlsbury presented a resolution reaffirming the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1864, that the war was conducted for no other purpose than to reestablish the Union, with the rights of all the States unimpaired, and indorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Sumner objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Mr. Sanlsbury, of Delaware, gave notice that he would call up the resolution again on Friday next.

The bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for war expenses was passed.

#### Michigan Ship Canal.

The bill granting $100,000 worth of public lands to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle in the State of Michigan, was passed.

#### Coast Survey Report.

Two thousand copies of the coast survey report for 1865 were ordered to be printed.

#### Informing the President—A Civil Notice.

A resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Senate present to the Secretary of State an attested copy of the civil rights bill as passed by two-thirds of both Houses.

#### Postal Laws.

The Committee on Post-offices reported a bill to amend the postal laws, which reduces the fine for defacing or injuring mail matter or boxes, from one thousand dollars to five hundred as a substitute for the Senate bill.

#### Southern Minnesota Railroad.

A bill making a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad passed.

#### Nominations Confirmed.

The Executive session approved of the following nominations: David W. Ballard, of Oregon, to be Governor of Idaho in place of Caleb Lyons; Pritchard C. McCormick, of Arizona, to be Governor of the territory of Arizonia; Moses Hallett, Chief Justice; M. B. Halloway, Marshal, and Frank Hall to be Secretary of Colorado; Jas. D. Carter, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Arizona.

Adjourned.

#### Personal Explanation.

HOUSE.—Mr. Chandler, of New York, stated if he had been present yesterday when the vote was taken on the civil rights bill he would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, stated that he had been called away unavoidable business yesterday, and was absent but twenty-seven minutes. When he came back the bill was passed. Any one who knew him knew he would not have dodged the question if he had been present. He would have voted aye.

#### Information Wanted.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the postmaster at Washington to furnish with the findings of the commission in the case of awards for the capture of Booth and Harrold.

#### Honors for the Sailors.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back two Government resolutions of the Senate, authorizing Admiral Paulding and Commodore Wm. Radford to accept decorations from the King of Italy, in recognition of services rendered to the frigate Re Italia, which were considered and passed.

#### The Morgan Raid.

Mr. Farquahar, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses, mules, and other personal property seized and appropriated by the rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio, in July, 1863.

#### Railroad Land Grants.

The Speaker presented a message from the President transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, accompanying papers in relation to grants of land made by acts of Congress passed in the years 1850, '53 and '56, to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Louisana, to aid in the construction of certain railroads. These grants would expire by limitation on the 11th of August, 1866, if not made for whose benefit they were conferred in an unfinished condition. Information has been received that payments had been made regularly in the field. Instead of making furtures, it appears that some of them have made small fortunes, if not large ones, by office.

Mr. Leblond wanted to know how much it would take from the Treasury.

Mr. Schenck did not know, but explained that payments had been made regularly in the field. Instead of making furtures, it appears that some of them have made small fortunes, if not large ones, by office.

Mr. Darling calculated, as each paymaster would have some $2,000 that would require an aggregate sum of $2,500,000. He asked why naval paymasters were not included in the terms of the bill? An army paymaster ranked as Major could draw about $3,000 a year. They had been able to keep fast horses, and perhaps, fast other things. [Laughter.] Large amounts of Government funds held by these men had been paid in Wall street for speculating purposes. Naval paymasters on the other hand, had gone through the perils of war and received only $1,400 per annum. Their responsibilities were the same as army paymasters, and their personal risks a great deal more. He was willing to see justice done to all, and did not want to class legislation.

Mr. Thomas moved an amendment that this allowance be set off against the stoppage. He mentioned the case of a Paymaster who had in good faith paid $20,000 to an army regiment which was cut to pieces, and to it.

Mr Washburne, of Indiana, remarked that the amendment was simply offering a premium to paymasters' ignorance, or faults. No paymaster was responsible for what a Paymaster, except for negligence, fault, or crime on his part. Without amendment the bill was a simple proposition to increase the pay of paymasters, but in future, but for the past five years. Why was it because their pay was sufficient? In the first place, was it because $3,000 a year was not sufficient? The army had an easy place and the best berth in the army if he had attended to his duty as he should have done. He received better pay than any other officer in the army.

## FOREIGN.

### Arrival of the Belgian—The Austro-Prussian Difficulty; War Almost Inevitable—Bishop Colenso Begs Leave to Insist—The Jamaica Investigation.

PORTLAND, April 10—*France.*—The third sitting of the Conference on the Danubian principalities was held on the 28th ult.

The Paris bourse closed flat on the 28th, at 68f, 90c.

Austria and Prussia German journals continue to discuss with keen interest the probability of a war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has as yet transpired to throw any light upon the eventful issue of the quarrel.

The London Morning Post of the 29th says that the position of affairs every day becomes more critical. In Berlin the language of the press, by evident declaration of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made everywhere throughout the kingdom.

In Austria the government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle.

The Post thinks Count Bismark is not likely to fall, when the chances of accomplishing his object are in his favor.

Prussia has forwarded a circular dispatch on the minor German States, laying stress on the impracticability of the appeal to the Federal Diet to still the present conflict. The dispatch further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position, on one side or the other, in the struggle which the armaments of Austria seem to render more and more imminent.

The dispatch accuses Austria of having violated the convention of August in assuming a threatening attitude. It expresses a doubt as to the power of any of the German States to carry out their good intentions towards Prussia, in the relative state of a federal military organization, and points out the necessity which has existed for a pondering reform into the present system. The dispatch concludes as follows: "It is urgent for Prussia to know if, and to what extent, she may rely upon your assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria, or driven into war by unmistakable menace."

The Berlin journals represent that the Austrian armaments are very extensive; and some of them admit, in view of Austrian preparations, that orders may have been given by Prussia to make such military preparations as may be indispensable.

Vienna advices assert that Austria has determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs here Duchies, and, if necessary, will propose that the question be referred to a European Congress.

The Independence Belge, of the 29th, publishes a telegram from Weimar, according to which the King of Prussia gave his consent on the 26th to a certain military arrangement which, although only of a preliminary nature, indicates that war is inevitable.

The Post says we enter upon the Easter holidays under the most unfavorable circumstances. Commercial embarrassments difficulties excite great attention, and the bears are taking great advantage of the unsatisfactory opposition to depress the prices as far as possible.

Dr. Colenso has intimated his intention to maintain his legal right as colonial bishop, and to force his his demand against the colonial bishoprick's fund, from which his salary is paid. Suit will be heard at next term.

The steamship Tamaula has arrived.

The Royal Commissioners are bringing the investigation to a close, and expected to leave for England. The most important evidence obtained during the last fortnight had been respecting the extent of the Jamaica rebellion, and how far Gov. Eyre was justified in the assertion that the conspiracy was general. Gov. Eyre based his opinion on a multitude of evidences, both oral and documentary, which he said he received from custodians and other gentlemen of property and influence in the country, but, strange to say, not his excellency. When called upon, was unable to produce the documentary evidence, and had altogether forgotten from whom the oral evidence had been obtained.

Among the witnesses examined as to the means employed for the suppression of the rebellion were Gen. O'Connor, Col. Wilson, Lieut. Brandt and Provost Marshal Hamilton, who, Mr. Ramsay has been arrested on the charge of murder.

An address of loyalty has been presented to his Excellency from over five thousand persons, chiefly blacks, deprecating the massacre at Morant Bay and deploring the means employed to suppress the rebellion.

### By the Asia—The Germanic Complications—Alliance between Italy and Prussia.

HALIFAX, April 11.—The Asia from Liverpool on the 31st, via Queenstown April 1st, arrived this afternoon.

### Moral Suasion.

HOUSE.—Mr. Holmes, of N. Y., presented a resolution from the New York Legislature, declaring that the action of the New York Senators on the civil rights bill was approved; and requesting the New York Representatives to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the President's veto.

### Getting Back Under the Flag.

Mr. Elliott, of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the issue of American registers to the steamer City of Michigan, and Dispatch, and Wm. R. Minor, with an amendment applying to a dozen other lake steamers. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

### Land Office in Idaho.

Mr. Briggs, of Michigan, from Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to establish a land office in Idaho, which was considered and passed.

### Furnished Eight Soldiers.

Mr. Bundy offered a resolution which was adopted, requiring William Mercer, of the county of Ross, State of Ohio, had furnished seven sons and one grandson to the army of the United States during the late rebellion, some of whom were minors and were killed and died in the service; and that William Mercer and his wife were aged and infirm, and without the necessary means to support themselves in their old age, and instructing the Committee on Invalid Persons to inquire into the propriety of placing the name of William Mercer on the list of invalid persons.

### National Bank Shareholders.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to make the shares in the National Bank liable to assessment and levy of execution under the State law for the payment of the debts of the owner.

### Extra Pay to Prisoners.

Mr. Eckley, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing three months extra pay to the returned pr

# WEEKLY COURIER.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1866**

## A Bit of Fun—Too Good to be Lost.

Our readers are doubtless aware that Prentice, of the Journal, has always prided himself upon his ugly, and if extraordinary peculiarity in any respect is a matter of pride, he may well be proud of *that*. It has long been a matter of wonder how such an extraordinary frontispiece ever got on top of a pair of human shoulders, and we have frequently heard surprise expressed, generally by the ladies, that nature should have been guilty of such an unaccountable freak. It would be unjust to hold nature responsible for such a piece of work.

The old dame was never guilty of such an absurdity as that. She made the Simese Twins, Daniel Lambert, the two-headed girl, and many other monstrosities, but Prentice's physiogomy is not among her list of crimes. It was a series of accidents which brought that to its present shape, or rather which so wonderfully divested it of all sorts of shape. First, when he was made, he was laid on a board and put in the sun to dry, and while lying in an exposed position a horse trod on his face; next, he was run over by a barrow, then he took the small pox, afterwards he fell on a flax-hackle, then he was struck in the face with a brick during the Know Nothing riots in this city, and finally, while at Richmond during the war, his curiosity led him to examine the Petersburg lines, and venturing too near the enemy, a thirteen-inch bomb-shell bursted slap in his face. This last accident, however, rather improved than injured his personal appearance. It blowed off a good deal of the ugly already there.

When we came to Louisville he ascertained that we had taken the knife for ugliness in Tennessee, and he claimed it. We refused to give it up. He importuned us on all occasions. The more we saw of him the more our conscience hurt us. That silent monitor which will not be still, told us that we were wrong—that the knife belonged to him. We still resisted, until he, driven to desperation, waylaid us at night with a gang of ruffians, and sought to capture it by force. We had hid it in our boot, and he failed to get it. His anxiety on the subject, and his manifest unhappiness, at last melted our heart, and we sent it to him. In the following letter he expresses his gratitude, but it will be seen that the ingrate took advantage of the opportunity, after getting possession of the knife, to represent us as being as ugly as himself. We publish his letter to show the highth, the depth, the length, breadth and thickness of his unparalleled ingratitude:

JOURNAL OFFICE, April 12.

*My Dear Fax:* I thank you for the jack-knife you were so kind as to send me. It is a tolerably good-looking article; not so ugly as you are nor so handsome as I am. I will not say that I am afraid you are robbing yourself, for of course a single jack-knife cannot be missed from your large store, that has been constantly and rapidly accumulating during your very long and honorable life. I am a little doubtful, however, as to your taste in your choice for a present for me. Some writer on etiquette says that it isn't good breeding for a shoe-maker to make presents of shoes or for a hatter to give away hats—that such things savor too much of the shop; and for a kindred reason it may be questioned whether the proprietor of a grand jack-knife depot into which thirty-two never-failing streams of jack-knives are pouring from the thirty-two points of the compass should select that article as a compliment to a friend.

I like your jokes very much, dear Fax. Indeed you have divine authority for them, inasmuch as the good Lord was joking when he made your face. The Lord has evidently a good deal of broad fun in him, though there are some, who, in their zeal to "vindicate the ways of God to man," insist that your face was never made at all—that it was only guessed at. I am credibly informed that none but pretty children came into the world for fifteen or twenty years after your birth at first saw the light during that period), all the material in the universe for the making of ugly faces being exhausted in your getting up, and nature requiring that length of time for recuperation. It has been said, too, in reference to men of genius with unlucky faces, that the ugliness of the shell of the oyster is sometimes compensated by the pearl within, but, although you certainly have the pearl within, your face is so much uglier than an oyster-shell, that the illustration fails altogether.

Be all that as it may, I need not assure you that I shall cherish your gift. If you doubt this, you must be a jack-knife yourself—all but the knife. I will keep the implement as a valued memento, and surely there could not be a more appropriate remembrancer of the giver. Never henceforth shall I see a jack-knife without thinking of you. Ever your friend.

## Test Oaths.

Several months since we predicted that the test oaths would prove a nuisance to the Government, and seriously interfere with the healthy discharge of its functions. The Postoffice and Treasury Departments are now demanding the modification of the oaths so that men may be appointed to collect the revenue, carry the mails, and hold the postoffices. This demand shows the absurdity of the oaths. If the Southern States are to constitute a part of the nation, and its people are to be allowed to participate in its government, the whole system of test oaths is radically wrong. If they are insisted on, the present generation must die out before men can be found who will be qualified to hold the offices. The fact is now generally admitted, even at the North, that the entire population of the South were committed to the revolution, and aided and assisted or sympathized with it, consequently to inforce the test oath is to exclude all men in that section from public office, and yet at the same time the Government cannot collect its revenue or carry on its postal system unless some one can take the oath. The best men in the Southern States are those who, believing their section to be imperrilled, bravely threw themselves into the very heart of the conflict and staked their lives upon the soundness of the principles for which they contended. If there were any there who can now take the oath that they did not give aid or comfort to, or sympathize with the rebellion, they are men who played the part of hypocrites during the war, and induced their neighbors and friends to believe that their hearts were with the Southern cause. Such men are unworthy of trust.

## Death of Daniel S. Dickinson.

The telegraph announces the demise, at an advanced age, of this eminent politician. He was a New Yorker by birth, and during the greater portion of his life resided in Binghampton. Entering upon the arena of politics at an early age, Mr. Dickinson rose through the various grades of public service to the position of United States Senator, in which, as the colleague of Silas Wright, he attained national distinction. In 1844, when the violent contest prevailed in the Baltimore Convention, resulting in the defeat of Van Buren, and the presentation of James K. Polk to the people, the Presidential nomination was within his grasp. For some hidden reason he then declined the glittering prize, as he did subsequently.

Mr. Dickinson was raised in the strictest school of Democracy. He was for many years the most sturdy of all the Northern champions of State Rights. So earnest was he in the advocacy of these doctrines, that upon a memorable occasion he announced, that though born at the North, he wished to be considered a Virginian in instinct and feeling—no higher honor could he covet than that name.

But the war came. Mr. Dickinson fell from his high estate, became one of the most intense Radicals and the bitterest reviler of the South, and died the United States Attorney for New York.

There is an old Latin maxim, *nil de mortuis nisi bonum* (nothing concerning the dead unless it be good). We therefore draw the mantle of charity over the past few years of Mr. Dickinson's life, filled as they were with glaring inconsistencies, and illustrated by treachery to the friends of his youth and early manhood.

## N. B.—Cholera.

Our exchanges are extensively copying our remedy for cholera, most of them without credit. We do not object to their assuming the responsibility for the article; but considering the very ludicrous, if not dangerous misprint of sulphuric *acid* for sulphuric *ether*, we doubt whether they know how much they are assuming. We hope that every paper which has recommended the recipe (which is a most excellent one), will at once correct so flagrant an error. Doubtless no druggist would be so foolish as to fill the prescription if called for; still it is best to caution the public.

☞ The following are the delegates from Kentucky to the Methodist Conference, now in session at New Orleans:

Louisville Conference—John H. Linn, Edmond W. Sehon, Wm H. Anderson, Nathaniel H. Lee, Albert H. Redford.

Kentucky Conference—Robert Heiner, Joseph Rand, Samuel L. Robertson, Elkarch Johnson, Lorenzo D. Austin.

☞ A woman keeps her preserves in jars Sometimes she keeps the whole family in them.

## Not Meditating Rebellion—The Truth at Last.

The war having terminated, the effort is now made to reorganize in Kentucky the Breckinridge Democratic party of 1860-1. Foiled in its purpose to carry Kentucky into the rebellion, and defeated in its struggle to break up and dishonor the Union by force of arms, the scattered elements of that party, gathered from every point of the compass, are now perfecting an organization to control in future the political affairs of the State. For this object, and this alone, the 1st of May Secessionists' Convention has been called in this city. The organ of the Breckinridge party in 1860 is the organ of the Breckinridge party, revived, in 1866, and if the programme shall be carried out now, it will be no less fatal hereafter to the Union men of Kentucky than it would have been in 1860-1, when its leaders sought to engulf the State in a treasonable revolution.—[Journal.

Mixed up with some misrepresentations, there is, in the above quoted paragraph, a little truth and an important admission. The Journal says that the Breckinridge party of 1860-1, foiled in its purpose to break up this Union, is now perfecting an organization to control in future the political affairs of the State. *For this object*, AND THIS ALONE, the 1st of May Secessionists' Convention has been called in this city. Mark this important admission. The object of the May Convention is simply to obtain the political control of the State. No treason is meditated, no rebellion contemplated, no disloyalty to be indulged, nothing inconsistent with the strictest devotion to the Union and the Constitution to be done. To obtain the political control of the State, "and this alone," in the language of the Journal, is the object and scope of the Convention.

Any one who has read the Journal's comments upon the May Convention, for the last three months, would very naturally have been led to suppose that the editor honestly believed that the Convention was to be a political bomb-shell, which would blow the Union to pieces; that it was but a new organization of rebels for the purpose of operating against the Government and all loyal people; that the safety of the country and every public and private interest required that it should be put down, and its assemblage prevented. Now, it appears that the editor is willing to admit, or rather he has admitted, that the object is simply to get the political control of the State, and nothing else.

Now what does this political control of the State, which it seems is such an important matter in the Journal's estimation, amount to? There is but one officer to be nominated by the Convention, and that one politically unimportant—the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The Convention will probably adopt a platform, but of course the Journal does not yet know what that platform will be. It may, and probably will be, one upon which it could consistently stand, and which will be in entire consonance with its present views. The sin of the Convention then, or rather of those who propose to hold it is, that they are going to nominate a candidate for the clerkship of a court. This is what the Journal calls attempting to control the future political affairs of the State. Could anything be more absurd?

If this is all the Democracy contemplate where is the necessity for all of the Journal's clamor about the Convention. If the Convention nominates a candidate and the majority of the people do not think he is the best man running for the office, as a matter of course, they will defeat him, and that will be the end of it. There is certainly nothing alarming about this—nothing to keep the editor of the Journal or any one else from digesting their food or enjoying their natural sleep. But if the Democracy is not to have the political control of the State, who is? There are but two parties in the Union now—the Democratic and the Radical—one struggling for the restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution; the other tearing the Constitution to pieces, and altogether revolutionary in its character. If any other party is organized in Kentucky or obtains the political control of the State, there will be no party outside of the State with which it can act or which will recognize it as a healthy political organization. It will be a mere guerrilla concern, unconnected with any other organization and having the sympathy of none. It will be, therefore, without influence or power. If, however, those opposed to radicalism unite with the Democratic party, they will, at the same time, build up an important ally for the Northern Democracy and consolidate the Conservative elements of the State.

For this reason it is the duty of every patriotic man in the State to connect himself with the Democratic party. By so doing only can he render his vote and his influence efficient for the government of the country, the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union. The idea that the May Convention will be composed exclusively of rebels and rebel sympathizers is totally exploded. The Journal itself has shown that the Democratic meeting in this city appointed quite a number of good Union men as delegates, and we have shown that the interests of rebels and their sympathizers, so far from prompting them to oppose the policy of reconstruction, leads them directly to its support. Its adoption is their only hope of safety, while its failure exposes them to innumerable ills and dangers. Selfishness alone, if there were no questions of patriotism or duty, would compel them to support it honestly and earnestly. If the Radicals triumph they are lost; if the President triumphs they are secure. In the face of such a state of facts, all the misrepresentation in the world could not make intelligent men believe that the returned Confederates—if there are any of them in the May Convention—will oppose the policy of the President.

Let it be borne in mind that the Louisville Journal has admitted that the only object of the May Convention is to get political control of the State; and, let it be further borne in mind, that the interests of both the State and country require that the Democracy of the country shall have that control.

## Confederate Dead at Varsailles, Kentucky.

VARSAILLES, Ky., April 10, 1866.

*Editors Louisville Courier:*

As I was strolling through the village cemetery this evening, for the first time since my return from the army, I noticed a beautiful spot dedicated to the remains of the Confederate dead. Moved with the deepest sympathy for those unfortunate men and their distant friends, I drew from my pocket a slip of paper, and took a list of their names, hoping to make known the whereabouts of their remains through your columns. I shall feel amply compensated for my slight trouble if this brief communication reaches the hands of those who grieve for those men that sleep in unknown graves. Their names are as follows:

William Allen, Co. F, 56th Georgia regiment.
William Carter, Co. G, 30th Alabama regiment.
Josiah Spiva, Jackson county, Arkansas.
Abraham Holbert, Co. E, 36th Georgia regiment.
James Holden, Co. I, 4th Tennessee regiment.
Jacob Thomas, Co. E, 36th Georgia regiment.
R. W. Grant, Co. H, 36th Georgia regiment.
William Arthur, Co. D, 2d Tennessee regiment.
William H. Watson, 1st Georgia cavalry.
S. B. Rockwell, Co. A, 30th Arkansas regiment.

These men were left sick at this place when Bragg retreated in 1862.

W. H.

☞ When in Jacksonville, Illinois, Anna Dickinson refused to stop at a hotel because the landlord, a few days before, had declined to entertain Fred. Douglass. Poor girl! It is too bad that the lion and the lamb cannot lie down together and have a little child to lead them.—[LaCrosse Democrat.

Brick Pomeroy is a hard customer. If the devil don't borrow his upper works and scuttle the hull before long, he will get elected to Congress sure. Which is the lion, Brick?

☞ As the quickest way to make a fortune, a cotemporary suggests marrying a fashionable young lady and selling her clothes.

Why not marry the clothes, and throw the woman away?—[Memphis Ledger.

If you can find the woman to throw away, you must have an unusual faculty for distinguishing between the natural and the artificial.

## Half Fares to the Convention.

It will be interesting to the delegates who contemplate attending the State Convention on the first of May, to learn that arrangements are now in progress by which they will be transported over the various railroad and steamboat lines leading to the city for half fare. By paying their fare to the city they will receive a return ticket free.

☞ There is a girl in Troy whose lips are so sweet that they stick together every morning by the honey they distill, and she cannot open her mouth until she has parted her lips with a silver knife. She will be a treasure to her husband, not only on account of her sweetness, but because she can occasionally keep her mouth shut.

## Tragedies on the "Dark and Bloody Ground."

### Two Murderers Hung.

### MOB-LAW TRIUMPHANT.

The readers of the COURIER will remember the account we published two or three days ago of the horrible murder near Perryville, Boyle county, Ky., of Mrs. Polly Bottom, a most estimable widow lady, aged seventy-eight years, and a sister of Judge Bridges, of Danville. A correspondent at Perryville, who will accept our thanks for his attentions, gives us the following particulars of the affair, and the terrible sequel:

Sometime previous to her murder, Mrs. Bottom was robbed by a man of bad reputation named William Taylor, living in that neighborhood. He had been prosecuted, and as Mrs. Bottom was the main witness against him, he determined to kill her in order to get rid of her evidence. From the description of the murderer, as given by a little grand-daughter of Mrs. Bridge's, who was sleeping with her when the crime was committed, Taylor and his father were arrested in Harrodsburg and at once taken to Perryville. They were kept under close guard two days and one night, and the evidence before the Coroner's jury having made it positive that Wm. Taylor was the murderer, he was on Thursday night last taken from the guard by an armed mob, variously estimated at from one to two hundred men, and hung to a tree. He continued hanging from 9 or 10 o'clock Thursday night until about 5 o'clock Friday evening before the body was taken down.

Taylor's father made a very narrow escape, as he was swung up twice, but on account of his age was let off by the mob.

Our correspondent sends us a photograph of Taylor, which he took on Friday morning, while he was suspended from the tree. Although not what might be called a life-like picture, yet it is a very graphic and suggestive one.

The second tragedy occurred near Midway, Woodford county, and the retribution for the horrible murder committed was quick and terrible. For the details of this affair we avail ourselves of the report furnished in the Democrat. It seems that on last Friday evening Mr. C. W. Nuckols, who lives between Midway and Versailles, started his son, a boy about thirteen years old, to Midway for his brother, who attends school at that place. He was riding a very spirited horse, and when about two and a half miles from Midway his horse became unmanageable and threw its rider in the road. Just at this time a man, by the name of George Meeks, made his appearance in the road, and requested young Nuckols to let him ride before him on his horse to Midway, as he was going to that place. Young Nuckols, being afraid of his horse, consented to do so, and the two started for Midway about 5 o'clock P. M., from Mr. H. Offut's shop, two and one-half miles from Midway, both riding the same horse—Meeks in the saddle and young Nuckols behind him. The boys not returning home as usual from school, Mr. Nuckols and some neighbors started for Midway about 12 o'clock Friday night in quest of his children. When he reached Offut's shop he was told that his son left there in company with Meeks, but had not returned. He then visited Mr. Shouse's school, and found that his son had not been there for his brother as usual. The party then commenced searching the road for the boy, as they were satisfied that he had either been murdered or carried off by Meeks. After looking all night they could learn nothing of his fate. Yesterday morning a little son of Mr. G. G. Thompson, near Midway, found young Nuckols' body lying in the grass near the road, in one of his father's fields, with his head and body beat almost to a jelly with a fence stake. The stake, lying close by the body when found, had the marks still on it. The murderer was afterwards captured near Oxford, Scott county, and taken to Midway and confined in the prison at that place. At the time he was captured he confessed to having committed the murder, and gave as the reason that he wanted the fine horse which the boy was riding. The facts became known to the citizens, and they at once went to the jail, took Meeks out near the place where the murder was committed, and there hung him to a tree.

Both of these murders were peculiarly atrocious, and were well calculated to exasperate the people; and while all will agree that the cruel perpetrators well deserved their fate, yet it would have been better that the law should have been permitted to take its course.

## Attitude of the South.

We have repeatedly assured the Radical faction that the Southern States have made all the concessions that they mean to make for the sake of restoration to the Union. They feel that they have done enough, and justly complain that faith has not been kept with them in what they have done. It betrays great ignorance of that people to suppose that they will ever purchase at the price of dishonor the political privileges to which they are entitled by the Constitution of the country. The following is from the Mobile Register, edited by the Hon. John Forsyth, formerly United States Minister to Mexico:

We were promised amnesty for the past, and cordial political brotherhood for the future, if we would submit to certain conditions, which were hard, because they were opposed to traditional habits and instincts. We kept our part of the bargain, but it has been broken to the hope and insult paid down instead in the other. We have no other bargains to make—certainly none that imply assent to the degrading Radical theory of negro equality. We do not intend to help the fanatics in their insane efforts to alter the laws of God—to make the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots.

The attitude of the South is henceforward that of passive endurance, leaving it to the North to work out its rights and liberties, perfectly assured that those of the North are bound up with them. We feel confident that these eleven Southern States cannot be held in permanent subjection by the same Government that secures liberty to the other twenty-five. The same Government cannot perform the same office of tyranny and freedom. The conflict will be irrepressible, and either the gangrene of tyranny will extend to the whole system, or the whole system will be purged and purified by the fires of liberty, which, though temporarily smothered, yet burn in the breasts of the American people. We await that time. Meanwhile, let our Northern friends rest easy on the score of honor. We have kept it so far, bright and unsullied—kept it as long as strength lasted at the point of our swords, and baptized it in the most precious blood of our manhood. We mean to keep it to the end, so that when we re-enter the gates of the national temple, we may do it with heads erect, and in such guise that the true men of the North may not be ashamed of our association as brothers and compatriots.

## GEN. BURBRIDGE IN TROUBLE.

Reports have been current for several days concerning the arrest, in New Orleans, of General Stephen G. Burbridge, well known as at one time the military commander of Kentucky.

Various reasons were alleged as having been the cause of his arrest, one of which was that he had been engaged in the shipment of freedmen to Cuba for sale as slaves.

A private dispatch from New Orleans, received yesterday, states that General Burbridge is in that city, under arrest for malfeasance in office while special cotton agent for that department.

Colonel C. T. Worley, former landlord of the Phœnix Hotel, Lexington, is also mentioned as being in New Orleans. He is implicated in the troubles that environ Burbridge. The latter may, perchance, find himself in a more unpleasant predicament than when "Cerro-Gordo" Williams routed his "horse, foot and dragoons" at Saltville.

"HARK FROM THE TOMB."—The silence of death still broods over the columns of the Louisville Democrat, as regards the friends of the Democratic Convention. It can't see or hear of the Democratic county meetings. It does not allow its readers to see the able address and letter of Col. Bush. It does not allow them to hear of Gov. Wickliffe's address to the Democracy. It once supported Gov. Wickliffe, but now it will not allow its readers even to see his name in print. It treats them strictly on the blind-bridle system, believing that if its readers don't see Gov. Wickliffe's letter in the Democrat they will not hear of it at all. It treats Gov. Wickliffe's name as the forlorn damsel in the song bad treated her last lover's:

"Oh, no, we never mention him,
His name is never heard;
My lips are never parted to speak
That once familiar word."

☞ We are gratified to learn the Sisters of the St. Francis Institute have purchased ten acres of ground near this city, on which they propose erecting suitable buildings, at a cost of some seventy thousand dollars, and with accommodations for three hundred pupils, which, with the Baptist College already incorporated, and those now established, will render the educational advantages and facilities of our city equal if not superior to any in the State.—[Owensboro (Ky.) Monitor.

## SPORTING NEWS.

TEN BROECK'S SUCCESSES.

At the Northampton meeting in England, Mr. Ten Broeck's b. f., Miller's Maid, by Buccaneer, won the Pitsford Stakes, 10 sovs. each, with 50 added, for two year olds. The distance was a half mile, and the filly, Miller's Maid, being the favorite at the start, was never headed, and won the race by a length, with great ease. Mr. Ten Broeck afterwards bought in the winner for 145 guineas.

On Tuesday, March 20th, at the Northampton meeting, Mr. Ten Broeck's b. c., Forester, by Stockwell, four years old, won the Brixworth Stakes, distance one mile and a quarter. On Friday of the same meeting, the enterprising American turfman, with the same four year old colt, won the Lewes Spring Free Handicap, making three victories accredited to Mr. Ten Broeck's stable during the races.

RACE AT THE ST. FRANCIS TRACK.

A trotting race took place yesterday at the St. Francis track, between Phil. Tompert's "Bay Jenny" and John Croxton's "Black Horse," for $50 aside. The former was driven in a sulky and the latter in a trotting wagon. They trotted three two-mile heats, and the race was won by Tompert's mare, she beating in the first and third heats. The time was very good, the last heat being made in five minutes.

A TENNESSEE HORSE.

Delegate, ch. c., foaled 1863, by Highlander, dam Ellendale, by Imp. Shamrock, 2d dam Gamma, by Pacific, &c., &c., has arrived in New York city, consigned to John Morrissey, Esq. He was bred by Gen. W. G. Harding, of Belle Meade, near Nashville, Tenn., and recently owned by S. P. Carter, Esq.

KENTUCKY STOCK IN MISSOURI.

Our old and favorite correspondent Balloon (John C. Kay, Esq., subsequently an artillery officer in the C. S. A.,) writes thus graphically to the Turf concerning his visit to the stables of B. F. Hutchinson, twenty miles back of St. Louis:

Look at Laclede, a fine young bay stallion. He first learned to walk on a blue grass carpet, right there by Lexington, dam Ellen Carlyle, who was the dam of Charley and Amanda Morehead. He is a very large horse, bigger than his sire, and looks very much like him. He commenced running quite young, and got too fast for his legs, but all seems to be right now. Here is another Lexington, out of the dam of Betty Ward. He has but four white legs and a full white face, and looks as fancy as Dan Rice and a whole circus. He made a most astonishing race here last year, and when he came out a winner, Dr. Weldon declared he was another Norfolk. I will now take a look at a young bay stallion, 4 years old, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Lady Taylor, by Glencoe. This colt was raised by B. G. Thomas, of Lexington, Ky., and is as stout built as a lion. He is not at all pretty to look at, but will be an ugly customer for his opponents to deal with. He won both the 3 year old stakes here last fall with ease. Here is also a f. 3 yrs old, by Ten Broeck's Eclipse, dam Prunella, by Glencoe: and also a g f, 3 yrs old, by Lightning, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe, and a brown bay colt 3 yrs old, by Lightning, dam Twilight, g dam Daylight, g g dam Darkness. This is an untried colt, but he should by all means be entered for the "Camptown races, 10 miles out," to run all day and run all night, like his pedigree and Lightning. The gray filly is the very image of Dr. Weldon's filly, by Lightning, that is entered for the Derby, and if these two ever come together in a race, the riders will be puzzled to know their horses apart. This completes Capt. Hutchinson's training list, except one other, a full-sized bay filly by Zero, just arrived from Howard county. Capt. Davis is managing these stables, and like Weldon, he has not found use this season for a blanket, although the season has been very cold, with the exception of two or three days. The track of Captain Hutchinson is a heavy, clayey soil, and is in too bad condition to gallop on, but Davis is exercising gently on a road track, and his superior skill and judgment will bring these colts to the starting point in good condition. Capt. H. has also some of the best blood mares from Kentucky, now producing colts. Among them I notice several old familiar faces—Anna Travis, ch. m. by Yorkshire, dam Margaret Woods, by Priam; Ringlette, by Ringgold, dam by Glencoe, out of Levity, the dam of Rurie, with a suckling at her side, by Voucher; Bonnie Jean, ch. m., by Bonnie Laddie, dam Lux, by Wagner; Prunella, bay mare, by Glencoe, dam Downing's Hedgeford mare; these and several others like them, all in foal to Voucher, make up, with the young colts, the racing stock of Capt. Hutchinson. I had forgotten Glendower, a gay and lively ch. stallion, by Knight of St. George, and out of the dam of Goodwood. This horse is a beauty to look at, but got too fast and ran one of his legs down to the heel in front. Voucher is here also. He is now 21 years old, and ranks the best of Wagner's get.

## Gen. Scott and Jeff. Davis.

It will be remembered that during Mr. Pierce's administration, a personal controversy arose between General Scott and Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War. In his autobiography, General Scott makes some statements of historical character, reflecting upon Mr. Davis. He being a prisoner and unable to defend himself, his only living brother makes a defense for him in the shape of a letter to Gen. Scott, which we find in the Vicksburg Journal, and append as follows:

*To Lieut. Gen. Scott, L. L. D.:*

"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Among the commandments there is none more important than this, and which civilized society has more uniformly enforced, by moral precept and legal sanction; but which, it seems, is entirely disregarded by the Lieutenant General.

In his memoirs, written by himself, on page 148, in a note speaking of a prisoner taken at Chippewa, a Lieutenant Colonel John Moryllion Wilson, this statement occurs:

"This gallant officer, always since an invalid and friend of Scott's who was, in the time of William IV, in the household of the Queen, and since in the government of Chelsea Hospital, still lives.

"He invested all his little savings and wife's dowry in Mississippi bonds, repudiated mainly by Jefferson Davis. It was Scott's strong statement of this interesting case at the time, in a published article, that brought upon him afterward the persecutions of Mr. Davis, as Mr. Pierce's Secretary of War," etc.

It would be difficult to conceive a statement more atrociously false and malicious. Jefferson Davis never was a member of either House of the State Legislature, or took any part in public affairs, either State or corporate. Until 1835 he was in the United States army: in that year he resigned and returned to Mississippi and engaged in planting in the remote part of Warren county, where, owing to some domestic affliction, he lived in seclusion, taking no part in public affairs for seven or eight years. In 1844 he was chosen one of the electors of Mississippi; in 1845 it was proposed to bring his name before the convention as the nominee for Congress in this district. He was known to be opposed to repudiation of State debts, and his nomination objected to on that account by a portion of the Democratic party; and shortly before the meeting of the convention, an article appeared in the Vicksburg Sentinel, signed "Cato," said to be written by Governor McNutt, calling on him to declare his opinions. To this he promptly replied, avowing his opinion in favor of paying every just debt that Mississippi owed; all of which will appear, if reference be made to the files of the Vicksburg Sentinel and other papers of that time, as well as to hundreds of persons now living.

It was contended that there should be no split in the party; that he could not be nominated, entertaining and avowing such an opinion; or, if nominated by a divided party, could not be elected. He received the nomination and was elected, though opposed by Gov. McNutt and the party in favor of repudiation. He took his seat in Congress December, 1845, his first service in a deliberative body.

Soon after the war against Mexico was declared he was elected Colonel of a regiment of volunteers, when he vacated his seat, took command of what was known as the First Mississippi Rifles, and hastened to join the army on the Rio Grande.

"It was Scott's strong statement of this interesting case, at the time, in a published article, that brought upon him afterward the persecutions of Mr. Davis, as Mr. Pierce's Secretary of War."

Is it not perfectly absurd to say that Scott's article could affect Jefferson Davis, then a boy seven or eight years old, who never, in all probability, heard of Scott's strong article, written at the time, or of Lieutenant Colonel John Moryllion Wilson; or that he could, in any way, be effected by it; should make it a cause of persecution thirty years afterward? or is it all probable that Scott believed his own statement?

It will be remembered that what the Lieutenant-General calls "persecution," was the refusal of the Secretary of War to allow a claim for back pay as Lieutenant-General from the time Scott was in Mexico, and which the Secretary showed conclusively he was not entitled to. This resulted in an angry correspondence, in which the peculations and frauds upon the Treasury were exposed to such an extent that it was believed it the frauds had been known he could never have been a Lieutenant-General; but, as it was, he only obtained it by importunate solicitations, not only by himself and others, but even by ladies, engaged to go to the capital and use their influence to obtain votes. It was also said it would entail no charge upon the Treasury; was intended merely as a compliment to gratify an old soldier; but no sooner was it obtained than he presented a claim for back pay, for rations, forage, transportation, etc.

To the Lieutenant General acting as his own trumpeter, and drawing upon his imagination for facts, laudatory of himself, there can be no objection, except that it is humiliating to every American that an officer of his rank could make such an ass of himself; but the malice and revenge, that after the lapse of ten years, could induce him to select a time when Mr. Davis is powerless, and the slanders unknown to him, to utter such falsehoods, must be regarded by all who value honor, truth and manhood, as below even contempt.

This is now published in the place where the facts and circumstances are known, and can be established by any of the people who took part in the politics of the time.

J. E. DAVIS.

☞ The primitive Christians in view of the many persecutions to which they were exposed, were accustomed to say: "Our faith in these times of affliction is like the fish, which, though it lives beneath the waves of the tempestuous sea, is neither drowned or dashed in pieces by them."

## CANADA.

### The Fenian Raid

### What the Canadian Press Says.

THE TAKING OF MURPHY.

[By Special Telegraph to the Leader.]

CORNWALL, April 10—9 P. M.

The people of this usually quiet old borough have been in a fever heat of excitement all day in consequence of the arrests. The wildest rumors have been flying about, and conflicting stories are told as to the proceedings against the prisoners, the precise charges on which they were arrested, and the proof to sustain these charges that is in possession of the authorities. These points can only be settled by the magisterial investigation that is expected to take place to-morrow.

The most probable statement is that the arrests were made at the instance of the Attorney General East, who, in common with other members of the Government, has for some time been aware of the contemplated movements and designs of certain parties in this country supposed to be implicated in the Fenian conspiracy. It is stated that M. Cartier, hearing that Murphy and six other armed Fenians were on the train on their way to Boston, instructed Dr. Allen, Mayor of Cornwall, to have them arrested as soon as they reached this station.

The Mayor, in concert with the county crown attorney, Mr. J. F. Pringle, and other officers of the Government here, immediately took the most active means to carry out with promptitude and security the wishes of the Government. He called out three companies of volunteers, including some of those on active duty here, to aid him in his task should it become necessary to resort to force, which, however, was hardly anticipated. The volunteers were in waiting at the station in the evening when the train arrived, and as soon as it stopped the cars were surrounded by guards and the egress of the passengers prevented for the moment. The Mayor then entered the cars and Murphy, the leader of the gang, having been pointed out to him, he accosted him, stating that he had received instructions to have the party arrested, that there was a large force of military at the station prepared to carry out his orders, that under these circumstances it would be vain and foolish for them to offer any resistance, and that, further, in order to prevent any inconvenience to passengers against whom there was no charge, it would be prudent for Murphy to point out his associates, when the train would be allowed to depart. In reply to this demand Murphy and his companions at once surrendered, and it is said that the "head center" pointed out the different individuals who composed the party.

Another account adds that Murphy admitted that they were on their way to Portland to aid the Fenians there assembled in an attack upon some part of the British territory, but of this statement no confirmation has yet been given. Of course, these proceedings created intense excitement among the passengers on the train, among whom was Mr. C. J. Brydges, the Managing Director of the railway, who was returning in a special car from Toronto to Montreal. It is possible, however, that he was aware previously that the arrests would be made, and if so the secret was well kept, for none of the other passengers had any idea of it, and certainly none of the prisoners, or they would not have allowed themselves to be caught. Mr. J. H. Cameron was also a passenger on the train.

MORE ABOUT MURPHY.

When the Fenians surrendered themselves they at once gave up some arms that were on their persons, each having either a revolver or knife concealed in his dress. These were taken charge of by the authorities, and the baggage of the party was subjected to search. In their valises and traveling bags were found more arms and ammunition—revolvers, with cartridges, bullet-moles, etc. The prisoners denied that they had any other baggage, but after the train left a "railway check" was found on one of them, when a telegram was sent to Montreal to have the baggage overhauled there. This being done, three hundred rounds of ammunition, with revolvers and other weapons, were discovered.

After the arrest of the party they were conveyed under a heavy escort of volunteers to the counties' jail, where they were safely lodged for the night, strong guards being placed around the building. On one of the prisoners a dispatch or letter in cypher was found, and this was taken by the Crown attorney, who proceeded by the up train at 11 o'clock to Ottawa for the purpose of receiving instructions from the Attorney General West. During his absence Murphy and his companions have been kept in close custody, but treated with the accustomed consideration shown to prisoners not convicted. Mr. Pringle returned from the seat of Government to-night, and it is believed that the examination will be proceeded with to-morrow before the Mayor and other magistrates. The party arrested this morning was Charles or Edward Keys: He was armed with a revolver, loaded and capped.

The prisoners have procured the professional services of the Hon. S. Macdonald, which, of course, will be given in the same way as they would be to any other party under confinement who desired to retain them. All the Fenians are in good spirits and anticipate an acquittal on any serious charge that may be brought against them.

MURPHY.

The whole eight prisoners are residents of Toronto, and none of them occupy any prominent or even good social position there. Murphy, as everybody knows, is a tavern keeper. Moriarty is a carpenter. Hartnett is a shoemaker, and Cullen is a clerk in the Toronto Savings Bank. The others are either tailors or shoemakers, and all are as villainous looking a lot of scamps as one would care to come across in a body anywhere.

Expectation is on tip-toe to-night, to learn the developments to be made at the investigation to-morrow.

MURPHY'S ARREST.

The same day the Leader says: Following immediately upon the sensation created by the announcement yesterday morning of the arrest of Mike Murphy and others at Cornwall, was the apprehension of a man named Patrick Sheedy, who is known to be the Secretary of the Hibernian Society of Toronto. The latter arrest was connected with the proceedings at Cornwall, being made on information received from that place by the authorities here. Taken in connection with the action against Murphy and his associates, it excited a great deal of attention, and throughout the afternoon inquiry was anxious to know the charges against the prisoner, and whether any new developments had been made to render his arrest advisable and necessary.

Sheedy is a man of about thirty years of age, and is employed as a salesman or workman at the "Rochester shoe store," Yonge street, near King street. He is married and the father of two children. For some time past, as secretary of the "Hibernian Society," he has been an object of considerable interest to several Government detectives now employed in ferreting out the ways of evil-doers in Canada, and has been under almost constant surveillance for two or three weeks. Orders were received yesterday to keep a strict watch upon his proceeding, and if necessary, to arrest him. One of the detectives referred to, whose name it is not proper now to give, was accordingly sent to follow Sheedy's movements, and if he saw anything suspicious, to take him into custody. This officer did not know his man personally, but was aware that he was employed in the "Rochester shoe store," to which he at once directed his steps. Arrived there, he noticed a man standing in the doorway, reading a telegram which he had apparently just received. As soon as he had finished the perusal of the paper he thrust it into his breast-pocket and rushed hastily up Yonge street.

This strange behavior excited the suspicion of the detective, who followed the man up the street and then down Adelaide street. At the corner of the latter and Victoria street the detective overtook the man, and, laying his hand upon his shoulder, declared him to be his prisoner. The officer took him over immediately to the Police Court, where, being recognized as Sheedy, he was placed in one of the cells and his person searched. The telegraphic message which he had been reading was found in his pocket. It appeared to have come from Portland, and was to the effect: "If box is not sent why not?" It was, we believe, signed "Baggs," which is supposed to be a fictitious name. Nothing else of any interest or importance was found on the prisoner's person. He remained under the charge of a constable till the court rose, when he was removed with other prisoners to the jail. He professed to be ignorant of any reason for his arrest, and showed very little anxiety concerning it, apparently believing that his imprisonment will be of short duration.

MURPHY'S RIFLE.

Soon after Sheedy's apprehension Sergeant Major Hastings, with Detective Spence and the detective already referred to, proceeded to the prisoner's house, a small building in rear of No. 41, Sherbourne street, for the purpose of searching it for arms and documents. They found nearly every article of furniture, etc., in it disarranged, as if some one before them had made a hurried search for papers or other articles, and had taken them away without caring to wait to arrange the articles left behind. The policemen made a careful examination of the premises, the result of which was the discovery of five revolvers, most of them charged, one sword-cane, one "skull-cracker" and money amounting to the sum of $299 15, $142 50 of which was in gold. In addition to these things there were found several books and a number of papers relating to the "Hibernian Society," some of which, it is stated, contain important information concerning the working and objects of that treasonable body. Having thoroughly explored the house, and obtained everything that was of any use to them, the police carried what they had seized to the station, immediately after which they proceeded to the house of one of the parties arrested at Cornwall. The furniture in it was found in the same topsy-turvy state as in the other house, but there were no arms or other articles which the police cared about seizing.

While these proceedings were going on another body of police under Sergeant Collins took possession of the redoubtable Murphy's house on Esplanade street and subjected it to a rigorous search. Two bayonets and a rifle were found hidden among some dried rushes in a loft, but beyond these nothing to reward the pains of the police was discovered. This concluded the day's work of the constables, who, however, have the houses of other suspected parties under observation, and are likely to pounce upon them at any moment.

MURPHY'S BOX.

During the latter part of the afternoon, Sergeant Major Hastings made inquiries at the different express and railway offices, but failed to ascertain that any suspicious box, such as the telegram received by Sheedy would seem to indicate is in existence here, was ever attempted to be conveyed out of the city. Inquiries elsewhere likewise failed to give any clue to this box, about the safety of which, it is assumed, Sheedy was anxious when he started so hastily from the store where he is employed after reading the telegram. As it was then about 12 o'clock, it is just possible he was going to his dinner and wanted to get it as soon as possible. Whatever the box may be, it is puzzling the police not a little.

The prisoner will probably be brought before the police magistrate to-day for examination. He is a rather insignificant looking specimen of humanity, with a somewhat repulsive expression about the eyes and mouth; but on the whole, we should not say that he would prove a very bold, although, perhaps, a dangerous conspirator.

THE FENIAN ARRESTS.

The Toronto Leader, of Wednesday, says: The examination of the Fenians arrested at Cornwall, eight in all, is to commence to-day. One of their supposed confederates was arrested in Toronto yesterday. The fact that seven of these men were on their way to Boston, fully armed and provided with money, goes far to show that a raid on New Brunswick or Nova Scotia is intended. These provinces will be prepared to receive the marauders, should they venture to set foot on British soil there. It is understood that there will be no difficulty in getting some of the parties arrested to turn Queen's evidence, in order to save their own necks, in which case their confederates in the provinces may make up their minds to spend a large portion of their days in the Provincial Penitentiary. There is no doubt the Government will be able to lay hands on the whole secrets of the organization.

THE RAID ON NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Montreal Gazette of Wednesday says: The news received in town yesterday goes to confirm that of the previous day, indicating that an expedition is en route through Maine to attack either New Brunswick or Canada. The information so far received seems to indicate an attempt upon the New Brunswick and Canada railways, and a dash thence, perhaps, upon Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. One portion of the force seems to have gone through Portland to Eastport; the other through Bangor and Houlton. The former would threaten the lower end of the railway at St. Andrews; the latter, the other end at Woodstock, whence Fredericton is within easy striking distance down the river.

It is possible that either of these towns may be taken by a *coup de main*. But there the whole affair must end, unless direct assistance is afforded by the people and authorities of the United States, and arms and supplies forwarded with reinforcements to enable them to carry forward their work. In that case we must prepare for the large task involved in a war between Great Britain and the neighboring republic. To secure that end, to bring about such a war, is said to be the principal object of this expedition; and for that purpose it is rumored that an armed vessel is to be sent upon the fishing grounds, or to be fitted out for the capture of a Cunard or Canadian mail steamer. These are possibilities of a demonstration necessary to be guarded against, and we learn, therefore, with satisfaction of the return of the fleet from the West Indies to the B. N. A. station, and that several vessels are ordered to cruise off the entrance of the Bay of Fundy.

And there is yet a further chance—that these marauders, after leading us to expect an attack upon New Brunswick, may turn suddenly northward toward Canada, and be heard of unexpectedly some day anywhere between Stanstead and Riviere du Loup. Doubtless all these contingencies are being guarded against, and wherever the descent is made a good account will be given of the scoundrels who make it. But the blame will not be the less of the authorities who connive at expeditions of this sort—nay, who permit their organizations so openly and uninterruptedly as to seem rather to approve and encourage than to connive at them.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

The Toronto Globe says: There is no longer any doubt that the O'Mahoneys are concentrating a force in the State of Maine, near the New Brunswick frontier. This is clearly a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and the Washington authorities must speedily take action upon the subject. We are not anxious that the American Government should act hurriedly. In a free country men must be allowed to talk, and it is not well for any Government to act in opposition to a movement which commands a measure of popular sympathy without clear proof that the law has been broken. But the marching of armed men toward the frontier is an act of war, which the American Government must suppress, if they intend to do their duty toward their neighbors.

WHERE IS MURPHY?

The same paper says: It has been for some time perfectly well known to the authorities and the public that Michael Murphy, the President of the Hibernian Society in this city, was acting in concert with the Fenian leaders in the States, but no steps have hitherto been taken to check him, probably because there was a lack of legal evidence sufficient to insure his conviction. We do not know, of course, what information the Government have received to induce them to take action in his case, but we sincerely trust that testimony will be forthcoming sufficient to insure his retirement into private life for some months at least. The fact that he and his deluded followers were on their way to Portland, armed to the teeth and making no secret of their intention to join in the contemplated Killian expedition, affords sufficient proof of the necessity of the arrest.

It also serves to show that the Fenians have no hope of raising any commotion within the Province, or else Murphy, the only active spirit in this part of the country, would not have gone off to assist in a raid on New Brunswick. There is, in truth, no body of Fenians in Canada. Murphy is a vain, excitable, untrustworthy man, not wanting in talent, but without education, vigorous and active, but lacking discretion, and quite incapable of influencing any large body of his countrymen. The few foolish and ignorant young men arrested with him probably form the whole force he has been able to secure by the expenditure of the money of O'Mahoney's dupes.

MURPHY AGAIN.

The examination of Murphy and his comrades had not yet taken place at Cornwall. Now that the Government have taken the initiative, they will unquestionably crush out every vestige of Fenianism in Canada. The task will not be difficult, and the Government will be sustained in its task by men of all creeds, politics, and nationalities.

## SUICIDE IN AYER'S BLOCK.

### A Young Man Shoots Himself—His Cool Preparations—Previous Character, Conduct, etc.—Letters Found After his Death—Verdict of the Jury—Various Particulars.

Yesterday morning the community was startled by the report of an unusual suicide. A young man, in the prime of early manhood, enjoying fine health and with fair prospects for the future, after making cool and deliberate preparations, which we shall mention below, saw proper to destroy his existence, and thereby thrust himself beyond the dark vail that shuts us out from the future.

The subject of this strange infatuation, generally regarded as insanity, was Thomas McNeil Peters, son of Dr. George W. Peters. He was aged about twenty-three, served in the Confederate army as a good soldier, and since the war has been reading law down in Mississippi. He arrived in the city with his father only a day or two before. Sunday night he slept with his father in a room on the third floor over the store of Pitser Miller, Esq., Ayers' Block, on Second street. Some of his friends asked him to go to church that night, but he declined, saying that he had some important letters to write.

Yesterday morning he arose at five o'clock and went over to the room of Mr. Wm. Newton, and stated that he wanted some chloroform, as his father was very sick, but failed to obtain the article, and returned to his room and to bed. After some time his father arose, dressed and went out. It seems that he completed his letters, and then carried out his design with great deliberation. Soon after ten o'clock a pistol was heard in the room, when some gentlemen rushed and found him shot through the head and weltering in his blood. He had dressed himself in full Confederate uniform and spread his blanket down on the floor in true soldier style; after which, it is presumed, from his position, that he laid down before committing the act.

The coroner held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot from his own hand, taking effect in the brain. Various letters were found among his effects, written by him to various persons, indicating that he had fully and slowly made up his mind. Among them was one to his sister, giving directions in regard to his property, &c. In one of them he gave his little brothers much good counsel. He also requested to be buried by the Episcopal service, which will be done. He was a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and always regarded as an exemplary and excellent young man. No particular reason was assigned in his letters for the act, and it is ascribed by most of his friends to insanity, as they can now recall a number of instances where he acted strangely.—[Memphis Argus, 12th.

## A Case Under the Civil Rights Bill—An Important Decision to be Rendered.

LAFAYETTE, IND., April 11.

A colored man named Barnes brought suit against a prominent citizen before Esquire Wilmes this morning, to enforce a contract. The defendant, for answer, sets up that the negro came into the State in violation of the 13th article of the constitution of the State of Indiana, which, under pains and penalties, prohibits negroes from coming into the State, and debars them from all the right to enforce contracts, etc.

The plaintiff demurs to the answer, maintaining that the 13th article is void, and of no effect, because,

1. It is in contravention of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States.
2. It is in direct conflict with the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.
3. It is void under the first section of the Civil Rights bill, which gives to all persons born in the United States full right to make and enforce contracts, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant appealed to the Circuit Court, which is now in session.

The case was submitted to-day, and after argument of counsel—Col. R. P. Delhart for appellant, and Col. W. C. Wilson for defendant—it was taken under advisement. Judge Gest will probably render a decision to-morrow. Under the second section of the Civil Rights bill he can only decide in favor of the negro, for the reason that an adverse decision would subject him to the penalty of $1,000 fine and imprisonment.

☞ The Banner says on last Thanksgiving day at Wellsville, Ohio, five clergymen, it is said, all that preached in the place, without preconcert, preached on the same text, viz: Ps. cxxvi. 3. "The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad."

[For the Louisville Courier.]

## Democratic Meeting in Fayette County.

Pursuant to a call signed by over six hundred voters of Fayette county, a public meeting was held at the Court-house at 2 o'clock P. M., 9th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Louisville Convention, to be held May 1st, 1866.

In spite of attractions elsewhere, a large crowd was present, embracing a great number of the most respectable gentlemen of the county.

On motion of Dr. D. L. Price, Dr. R. A. Gibney was called to preside, and W. S. Berkley and J. H. Mulligan were appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions:

James B. Beck, E. K. Stephens, W. W. Graves, Noah H. McClelland, Lexington; R. C. Rogers, Robt. Prewitt, Athens; Dr. B. M. Darnaby, George Coons, Briar Hill; Robert H. Innes, John H. Wallace, Dog Fennel; Glass Marshall, Joe Evans, Sandersville; E. Bryant, Col. McClear, Elkhorn; Dr. A. K. Marshall, T. H. Shelby, jr., East Hickman.

The committee having withdrawn, W. C. P. Breckinridge, Esq., and Mr. E. Oldham were called upon and each addressed the meeting.

The following preambles and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The events of the past five years, and the present condition of the country have demonstrated that the honor and safety of the United States, the rights and privileges of the several States, and the protection and freedom of the citizen demand strict adherence to the Federal Constitution, and the sacred observance by all departments of the Government, of all its provisions; and,

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not Territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

WHEREAS, Such constituted States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made, equals, and placed on a like footing, as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

WHEREAS, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice, is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

WHEREAS, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we protest against the spirit and acts of the dominant majority in the present Congress. We indorse the action of the President in his exercise of his power of veto in the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills; in his recent proclamation announcing the legal termination of the war, and the consequent writ of *habeas corpus*, and in all his efforts on behalf of the States. We demand the restoration of the Southern States to all the rights, powers and privileges enjoyed by any State; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau; the subordination of the military to the civil power; a general amnesty to all who participated in the late civil war, and such an adjustment of the revenue laws as will be equal and just to every interest and section of the country.

2. Successful resistance to the Radical party now dominant in Congress can be made only through the union of all conservative men, North and South, into one organization. The Democratic party presents the only base for such a successful organization. We insist that no test concerning past issues shall be made, and that all who agree with us in the great object we desire to attain—the complete and perfect restoration of Federal unity, of the rights of the States and the liberty of the citizen—shall be cordially invited to meet with and assist us.

3. All voters of the city of Lexington and the county of Fayette, who are willing to unite with us in resistance to the Radical party, are hereby appointed delegates to the Convention, to be held in Louisville, upon May 1st, 1866; and those who do attend said Convention are hereby instructed to use every legitimate effort to have such a platform adopted and such a candidate nominated as will unite and harmonize every element of the opposition in Kentucky to Radicalism.

4. We approve the general course and measure of the Legislature, at its late session, and do cordially thank the members thereof, for their wise and manly legislation. We take pleasure in indorsing the legislative course of W. A. Dudley, Esq., our Senator, and Isaac C. Vanmeter, Esq., our Representative, in that body. We approve and indorse the general course of Hon. Garrett Davis and Hon. James Guthrie, our Senators, and Hon. George S. Shanklin, our Representative, in the Federal Congress, during the present session of that body.

5. A copy of these be furnished the Lexington Observer and Reporter, with the request that it publish the proceedings of this meeting.

After the introduction and adoption of the above resolutions, Mr. James B. Beck addressed the meeting in a very able, patriotic and eloquent speech.

R. A. GIBNEY, Chairman.

J. H. MULLIGAN, W. S. BERKLY, Secretaries.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

## Democratic Meeting in Henderson County.

At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of Henderson county, held in the city of Henderson, on Saturday, April 7, 1866, Dr. J. B. Cook was called to the Chair, and J. S. Spidel appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, viz: Messrs. Grant Green, John E. McCalister, John Rudy, Colonel J. McClain, and James F. Clay.

After the Committee had retired, Mr. L. W. Trafton was called upon, and addressed the meeting briefly with a few pointed and well-timed remarks, which were well received.

P. H. Lockett, Esq., being called for, said he had no idea of making a speech when he came into the meeting. He briefly spoke of the duty of Kentucky and her citizens in the present condition of the country. During the last five years we had all felt the oppressive heel of the tyrant—officers had been thrust upon us at the point of the bayonet—the people had been denied the exercise of their dearest constitutional rights. Whatever may have been our past party affiliations, we should now act as one man—vigorously and as freemen. He gracefully referred to his candidacy for the office of County Judge, and took his seat.

Sol. S. Sizemore, also a candidate for County Judge, being called upon, followed in a similar strain, and facetiously referred to his having been a candidate once before, when he was ordered to report to one Col. John W. Foster, and offered the opportunity of taking an oath, which covered a foolscap page, or of withdrawing from the race. He chose the latter alternative.

The Committee then reported the following resolutions, which were read by Mr. J. F. Clay and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we indorse the resolutions of a meeting heretofore held on the 26th of February, 1866, in this house; cordially approve the action of the President in vetoing the infamous Civil Rights bill, passed by an Abolition Congress; also, his Proclamation declaring the rebellion at an end and restoring civil law throughout the land.

2. That we approve of the call for a Convention, to be held in the city of Louisville on the 1st day of May next, and Larkin White, Jackson McClain, Isom Johnson, G. A. Smith, W. S. Hicks, Jas. McMullen, J. C. McCallister, Hiram Turner, Jesse Dame, Alexander Haskins, Wm. Shelby, Bonaparte Hill, Bernard Green, Thos. J. Lockett, Dr. G. L. Compton, Henry Dixon, Thos. Powell, James Gibson, Dr. W. B. Floyd, Charles Eads, Dr. R. P. Lightfoot, and all other Conservatives and Democrats in the county who favor said Convention, are appointed delegates.

3. That we will cheerfully support the nominee of said Convention, whoever he may be.

4. That a Convention be held by the Conservative Democratic party of Henderson county, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in Henderson, on the 4th Monday in April, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices, to be chosen at the next August election.

5. That the voters of each election precinct in the county are recommended to hold meetings at the voting places in their several precincts, on or before the 2d Saturday of this month, to choose delegates to represent them in said Convention.

6. That each precinct be entitled in said Convention to one (1) vote for every twenty-five (25) legal voters, as cast at the last Congressional election for Hon. B. C. Ritter; and that the Chairman appoint a committee of eight, composed of one person from each precinct, to report to said Convention the number of votes to which each precinct shall be entitled therein on said basis.

Pending the action of the meeting as to the basis of representation in the County Convention, John E. McCalister, Esq., (formerly a Representative of the county in the Legislature,) made a few pertinent remarks. He observed that he had been an Old-line Whig—that he considered the vote cast for Hon. B. C. Ritter, last August, as the first really Democratic vote he had ever cast; but, as between the Radicals and the Democratic or Conservative party, he was in favor of the party of the Constitution and of the whole country—the Democratic party. Past party associations should be forgotten in the effort to restore our country to the first principles of the Constitution.

The following gentlemen were appointed to determine the basis of representation of each precinct: Henderson, L. W. Trafton; Point, Wm. Shelby; Spottsville, E. Easton; Hebbardsville, J. H. Priest; Tillotson, J. A. Moss; Cairo, Dr. W. B. Floyd; Corydon, Henry Dixon; Walnut Bottom, Jessie Lame.

On motion, it was—

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers, and that the Conservative and Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. B. COOK, Chairman.

J. S. SPIDEL, Secretary.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

## Democratic Meeting in Todd County.

At a meeting held in Elkton, Kentucky, on Monday, the 9th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention, called to meet at Louisville on the 1st of May next, the meeting was organized by calling H. G. Brown, Esq., to the Chair, Drs. Grooms and Bass being appointed Secretaries of said meeting. The Chair then appointed Dr. J. O. McReynolds, Ed. Mathers, S. W. Kennedy, Dr. L. B. Hickman, and G. Terry as a committee to draft resolutions, who, after retiring for a short time, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. During the time said committee were out, the crowd were entertained by Col. J. A. Finn, of Simpson county, who made one of his original Democratic speeches, able and true. Other speeches were made by H. G. Bibb and G. Terry:

*Resolved*, That the meeting heartily indorse the action of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Kentucky in calling a Convention to meet in Louisville on the 1st of May next, and appoint the following gentlemen to represent Todd county in said Convention, to-wit: Dr. J. W. Bass, Dr. S. H. Grooms, H. G. Bibb, S. N. Kennedy, D. E. Goodman, J. J. Hickman, G. B. Lewis, Dr. L. B. Hickman, Dr. J. O. McReynolds, Col. F. Smith, F. Anderson, M. F. Wooldridge, Dr. A. P. Whitesides, J. H. Hooser, G. W. Hooser, Mc. O'Brien, Dr. J. Lester, W. F. Taylor, B. F. Grady, Dr. A. J. Lyle, Dr. Dickerson, R. C. Dickerson, J. Y. Fox, R. Grinstead, D. O. Day, E. W. Weathers, C. R. Burrus, E. Burrus, Dr. Darnell, G. Lane, J. E. Jessup, G. W. Cash, M. Pepper, F. Kirkman, W. A. Gibson, R. Whiteside, A. J. Harris, Wm. Cheatham, Dr. Wakefield, T. C. Bailey, and all other voters of this county who approve the object of this meeting and choose to attend.

*Resolved*, That the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bill by the President, we have cause to hope that Andrew Johnson will faithfully protect the people and the States against the despotic purpose of the Radical party, and we pledge to him our support in all his constitutional efforts to restore to the States and to the people of the South that position of entire and complete equality in the Union to which they are unquestionably entitled.

*Resolved*, That we regard the unjust and oppressive class legislation of the present fanatical Congress, in favor of United States bondholders, thereby exempting their capital and property from taxation, oppressing the poor man, and building up a moneyed aristocracy, as unconstitutional, unwise, dangerous in tendency, and subversive of republican institutions.

*Resolved*, That patriotism and the best interest of ourselves and property demand that all who oppose the destructive policy of the Radical party, regardless of former political differences, should unite as one man in the patriotic effort to drive from power those political charlatans, and elevate to the places they have so long disregarded, men of sound statesmanship, who will administer the Government of the time-honored principles of Jefferson and Madison, the immortal resolution of 1798-9.

*Resolved*, That we have been taught by the men whose valor achieved our independence, and whose wisdom framed our Government, that the white man was entitled to at least as much consideration as the negro, and that we will persistently oppose all efforts to place him beneath the negro and subordinate the civil to the military authority.

Major H. G. Bibb offered the following as an amendment to the foregoing resolutions, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we believe in a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and that the exercise of any power not granted in that sacred instrument by Congress or any other department of the Federal Government, is subversive of the reserved rights of the States, destructive of the ends for which the Federal Government was established, ruinous in its consequences, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Courier, Russellville Herald and Paducah Herald.

H. G. BOON, Chairman.

S. H. GROOMS, J. N. BASS, Secretaries.

## A VIVID BATTLE PICTURE.

### Memoirs of the "Confederate War for Independence," by Heros Von Borcke, Chief of Staff to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

12TH DECEMBER.

At an early hour of the morning we were again assembled on "Lees Hill," viewing the plain beneath us, from which the fogs of the night were just rising, and where the rays of the newly risen sun revealed many thousands of Yankees that had crossed from the Stafford side of the river since the previous afternoon. The enemy seemed as busy as bees. Long trains of artillery and ammunition and provision wagons were to be seen descending the hights on the opposite side, and interminable columns of infantry, blue in color, and blurred by distance, flowed towards us like of a steadily-advancing sea. On and on they came, with flash of bayonets and flutter of flags, to the measure of military music, each note of which was borne to us by the morning breeze, and we could distinctly observe them deploy into line of battle. From the many heavy batteries over the river rose, from time to time, the little white puffs of smoke, and the deep, dull boom of the big guns was almost immediately followed by the angry whirr of a 50 or 100-pound shell, which falling, in the majority of instances, too short, did little or no damage. Our artillery, from different points along our line, occasionally answered the enemy's guns with just as little effect, and our confident belief that the great battle would be fought on the morning of the 12th was more and more weakened as the day wore on.

About eleven o'clock I was asked by Gen. Stuart to accompany him on a ride along our line of battle to the extreme right, that we might look after our horsemen, reconnoiter the position and movements of the enemy in that direction, and ascertain whether the nature of the ground was such that a charge of our whole cavalry division during the impending fight might be profitably attempted. It was a pleasure and an encouragement to pass the extended lines of our soldiers, who were lying carelessly around their earthworks, or actively engaged in throwing up new ones—some cooking, others gaily discussing the designs of the enemy, and greeting with loud cheers of derision the enormous shells, which they called "Yankee flour-barrels," as they came tumbling into the woods around them, and to read in every bronzed face of them all eagerness for the conflict, and confidence as to the result.

* * * On the left wing of A. P. Hill's division we had to pass a small piece of wood, extending in a triangular shape about six or eight hundred yards outside of our lines, with a base of stout half a mile offering, in my opinion, a great advantage to the enemy, and I remarked to Stuart that I thought it ought to be cut down. He did not regard this as necessary, as he did not believe that under the sweeping cross-fire of our artillery, the Federals could ever advance so far. The events of the following day proved however, that I had been right, as, under cover of this identical piece of wood, a hostile division approached so rapidly and unexpectedly that here alone our line was broken, and we suffered severe loss before the enemy could be driven back. We found our horsemen in good spirits and occupying their position on the Port Royal road, where the right wing was engaged in a lively skirmish, with a body of Federal cavalry which headed in the withdrawal of the latter. A sluggard artillery fire which had lasted all day grew, about one o'clock, into a spirited cannonade all along the lines, in which the Federal light batteries on our side of the river took no part, it being altogether maintained by their heavier guns on Stafford Hills. This continued until two o' clock when the firing slackened again to the occasional boom of the largest pieces of ordnance.

On the road between Hamilton's Crossing and Fredericksburg, thousands of Yankees were working like beavers in digging rifle pits, and erecting works for their artillery. Stuart being anxious to discover exactly what they were about, I rode with him in that direction to a small barn, where we dismounted and tied our horses, and thence carefully approached the hostile lines by creeping along a ditch which led into the main turnpike road, constituting the boundary of an inconsiderable plantation. Thus we proceeded until we reached a slight eminence only a few hundred yards from the Yankees, where two big posts, the remains of a dismantled gate, concealed us from their observation. Our own view was so satisfactory, that with our field glasses we could distinctly mark the features of the men. It was evident enough to us that they were engaged in converting the simple road into a most formidable work of defense, and that in Jackson's front they were massing large forces of infantry and artillery, of the latter of which I counted thirty-two guns in one battery. Quite content with what we had seen we returned to our horses, and I received orders to ride at once to General Lee to make report of our reconnoissance. General Stuart himself galloping over to A. P. Hill. After a ride of a few minutes, I met Generals Lee and Jackson, who were taking a turn to inspect our own lines, and to reconnoiter those of the enemy. Upon hearing what I had to tell them, both Generals determined at once to repair themselves to the point of lookout from which we had just withdrawn, and leaving their numerous escort behind, accompanied only by an orderly, they rode forward under my guidance to the barn already mentioned.—Here the horses were placed in charge of the orderly, and we made our way on foot to the gate-posts. Fearing to augment the danger of their situation by my presence, I retired to the roadside some twenty yards distant, and left the two great leaders to their conference and survey. I must confess I felt extremely nervous as regards their safety, so close to the enemy, who surely little suspected that the two greatest heroes of the war were so nearly in their clutches. One well-directed shot, or a rapid dash of resolute horsemen, might have destroyed the hopes and confidence of our whole army. The sensation of relief on my part was therefore great, when, after many minutes of painful anxiety and impatience, the Generals slowly returned, and we reached our horses without accident.

We were soon joined by Stuart, and all except Jackson, who parted with us to regain the troops under his command, rode back to Lee's hill, from which a desultory cannonade was still kept up. Here we found that one of our 32-pounder Parrot guns had burst only a few moments before—a disaster which was fortunately not attended with loss of life, but which came very near proving fatal to our English friend, Captain Phillips, who was standing at the instant of the explosion quite close to the gun, huge fragments of which had been scattered with fearful violence all around him. The witnesses of the scene were full of admiration at the coolness displayed by our visitor on this occasion, and none of us could fail to remark the soldierly indifference to danger he manifested under heavy fire throughout the day. These Parrot guns had been manufactured in Richmond, and the iron of which they were cast was so defective that the second gun burst the same evening, wounding several of the gunners severely. At dusk the firing ceased altogether, and we returned to our little military family, officers and guests gathered around the glowing fires of Stuart's double-chimneyd tent to recite the adventures of the past, and discuss the chances of the coming day.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG

13TH DECEMBER, 1862.

The darkness of the night was just giving way before the doubtful light of morning, which struggled with a dense, all-obscuring fog, when the bugle sounded to horse at our headquarters. In obeying the summons, every man girded his sword more tightly around his waist, and looked with a greater care than usual to the saddling of his horse and the loading of his revolver, feeling well assured that the hour of the momentous conflict had indeed arrived.

Our guest, Captain Phillips, believing that he should obtain a more extended view of the engagement from Lee's Hill than from the position of our cavalry on the right flank, concluded to separate himself from us for the day, and at an early hour we parted with this portly grenadier, whose engaging manners had endeared him to us all. Our parting had just that little admixture of sadness in it which came from the involuntary misgiving that possibly we were bidding each other a final farewell. Captain Phillips had worn in camp a narrow red and blue striped necktie, consisting of a bit of the ribbon of his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, which at the moment of leaving us, he handed to Pelham, with a request that he would wear it as a talisman during the battle, and return it afterwards as a *relique*. The boy hero, with the blush of modesty and pride suffusing his fair cheek readily accepted the compliment, and, tying the ribbon around his cap, galloped off with us to the front, where we hastened to take our position on the extreme right. On our way we met General Maxey Gregg, a gallant officer from South Carolina, with whom I exchanged a few words of friendly greeting for the last time, as a few hours afterwards he was a corpse.

Jackson had chosen his own position on an eminence, within a few hundred yards of Hamilton's Crossing, which rose above the general elevation of the ridge in a similar manner to Lee's Hill on the left, and which has ever since borne the name of "Jackson Hill," from its having been rendered historical by the presence of the great warrior during the fight. Here we first directed our horses, and here we found Stonewall and A. P. Hill, with their respective staffs, looking out through the white mists of the morning into the plain below, from which arose an indistinct murmur, like the distant hum of myriads of bees, vaguely announcing to us its hostile occupation by thousands of human beings. Jackson and Stuart concurred in the opinion that it would be the best plan to make a sudden general attack upon the enemy under cover of the fog, which must have prevented the fire of the numerous Federal batteries on the other side of the Rappahannock, or caused that fire to be ineffective; but General Lee had decided in council of war against any offensive movement, preferring to fight behind his intrenchments and to inflict a severe blow upon the enemy without the risk of fearful loss of life, even should the material result prove a less decided one.

After remaining for half an hour upon Jackson's Hill, we rode down to the lines of our cavalry, and found our sharpshooters all along the Port Royal road, well posted in rifle-pits or behind the high embankments of the turnpike, the regiments themselves a little further back in the reserve, and Pelham's eighteen pieces of horse artillery in favorable position, the young leader longing for the combat, and anxious to open the ball with some of his light guns.

Nine o'clock came, and still the vaporous curtain overhung the plateau, still the brooding silence prevailed, which always seemed the deeper just before the furies of war were to be unchained, and we slowly returned to the Crossing, almost despairing that the decisive action would be fought on that day.—Here we dismounted to rest our horses, and I found a convenient seat on a large box, one of many filled with boots and uniforms for our soldiers, which had been deposited near the station for distribution among the respective commands of our army. I had been settled but a few moments, when suddenly it seemed as though a tremendous hurricane had burst upon us, and we became sensible upon the instant of a howling tempest of shot and shell hurled against our position from not fewer than 300 pieces of artillery, which had opened all along the hostile lines, with a roar more deafening than the loudest thunder. Hundreds of missiles of every size and description crashed through the woods, breaking down trees and scattering branches and splinters in all directions. I was just calling out to the orderly who held my horse and who had been walking the animal up and down at the distance of a hundred yards, to return to me at once, when, about thirty paces from me, a young officer of artillery, struck by the fragment of a shell, fell with a groan to the earth. I immediately rushed to his assistance, but reached him only to receive his parting breath as I lifted him from the spot. This incident, sad as it was, saved my own life, for, a few seconds after I had left my seat, a huge shell, falling into a pile of boxes and bursting there, shattered them to atoms, filling the air with the debris of wood, leather and clothing. As this cannonade was to be immediately followed up, in all probability, by a general attack, we galloped up to our post with the cavalry, which as yet had suffered not at all from the heavy fire of the enemy, this being concentrated chiefly on our main line.

And now the thick veil of mist that had concealed the plain from our eyes rolled away like the drawing up of a drop-scene at the opera, and revealed to us the countless corps, divisions, brigades, and regiments of the Federal army forming their lines of attack. At this moment I was sent by Stuart to General Jackson with the message that the Yankees were about commencing their advance. I found old Stonewall standing at ease upon his hill, unmoved in the midst of the terrible fire, narrowly observing the movements of the enemy through his field-glass. The atmosphere was now perfectly clear, and from this eminence was offered a distinct view of more than two-thirds of the battle-field and the larger part of the whole number of the advancing foe, extending as far as the eye could reach—a military panorama, the grandeur of which I had never seen equalled. On they came, in beautiful order, as if on parade, a moving forest of steel, their bayonets glistening, in the bright sunlight; on they came, waving their hundreds of regimental flags, which relieved with warm hits of coloring the dull blue of the columns and the russet tinge of the winter landscape, while their artillery beyond the river continued the cannonade with unabated fury over their heads, and gave a back-ground of white fleecy smoke, like midsummer clouds, to the animated picture.

I could not rid myself of a feeling of depression and anxiety as I saw this innumerable host steadily moving upon our lines, which were hidden by the woods, where our artillery maintained as yet a perfect silence, General Lee having given orders that our guns should not open fire until the Yankees had come within easy canister range. Upon my mentioning this feeling to Jackson, the old chief answered me in his characteristic way: "Major, my men have sometimes failed *to take* a position, but to *defend* one, never! I am glad the Yankees are coming." He then gave me orders for Stuart to employ his horse artillery, and open fire at once on the enemy's flank.

Pelham was accordingly directed to prepare for action, but, being exceedingly anxious to go to work without a moment's delay, he begged Stuart to allow him to advance two of his light pieces to the fork of the road where the turnpike branches off to Fredericksburg, as from this point the masses of the enemy offered him an easy target. The permission being given, Pelham went off with his two guns at a gallop, amidst the loud cheering of the cannoneers, and in a few minutes his solid shot were plowing at short range with fearful effect through the dense columns of the Federals. The boldness of the enterprise and the fatal accuracy of the firing seemed to paralyze for a time and then to stampede the whole of the extreme left of the Yankee army, and terror and confusion reigned there during some minutes; soon, however, several batteries moved into position, and uniting with several of those on the Stafford Hights, concentrated a tremendous fire upon our guns.

The rest of the horse artillery had in the meantime joined in the cannonade, and the thunder soon rolled all along our lines, while from the continuous roar the ear caught distinctly the sharp, rapid, rattling volleys of musketry, especially in the immediate front of General A. P. Hill, where the infantry were very hotly engaged. The battle was fully developed, and the mists of the morning were presently succeeded by a dense cloud of powder smoke, out of which arose ever and anon the dark column from an exploding caisson. At intervals, above the tumult of the conflict, we could hear the wild hurrah of the attacking hosts of Federals, and the defiant yell of the Confederates, as the assault was repulsed. Directly in our own front the cavalry sharpshooters had become occupied with long lines of hostile tirailleurs, and a vivid fusilade raged all along the Port Royal road, the shot and shell of our horse artillery, which was in position in our rear, crossing in their flight the missiles of the enemy's batteries high in the air above the heads of our men. The firing grew most animated near a number of stacks of straw, which a body of Federal infantry had taken possession of, and which offered them so efficient a shelter, that all attempts to dislodge them had proved in vain. I had just been ordering our men not to waste their ammunition, and to fire only when they saw the person of a Yankee completely exposed, when close at hand I heard the dull thug of a bullet striking home, and turning round saw one of our soldiers, a gallant young fellow whom I knew well, throw up his arms and fall heavily to the ground. Dismounting at once I hastened to his side, but finding that the ball had struck him right in the middle of the forehead, I regarded him as a corpse, and deemed all further assistance as wholly unnecessary. Not many minutes had elapsed, however, before the apparently dead man began to move; and when the surgeon, who had already arrived, poured some brandy down his throat, to our infinite amazement he opened his eyes. A few hours later, miraculous to relate, when the bleeding from the wound had ceased, he had recovered sufficiently from the severe shock to return to his post of duty. According to the surgeon's statement, the ball striking obliquely, had glanced, passing through the cuticle and skull all around the head, emerging at last from the very place it had first entered!

The fury and tumult of the battle lasted all the forenoon and until two o'clock in the afternoon along Jackson's lines. A comparative quiet then succeeded, the infantry fire died away, and only a regular intermittent cannonade was kept up in our immediate front; but from the left, opposite Fredericksburg, there came to us the heavy boom of artillery and the distant rattle of small arms, and we knew the fight still raged there with undiminished vehemence. So far all had gone favorably to us. The division of A. P. Hill had sustained the first shock of the Federal attack, which for awhile had promised success to the enemy. On the left wing of this division, under cover of the fog, and protected by a triangular piece of wood already described, the hostile column had fallen rather suddenly upon our men, the first line of whom, consisting of a brigade of North Carolina conscripts, gave way, reaching the second line in their retreat at the same moment nearly with their pursuers, with whom they became indiscriminately mingled, whereby was caused indescribable confusion and great loss of life on our side. Here the gallant General Gregg fell mortally wounded, while attempting to rally his men. Our reserves speedily coming up, however, with the right wing of Early's division, the Yankees were repulsed with severe loss, and pursued far into the plain. The whole of Early's and Hood's divisions now soon became engaged, and after a short but sanguinary contest, succeeded in driving back the enemy in like manner with fearful slaughter. *Again and again, with the most obstinate courage and energy did the Federals renew the attack*, bringing more and more fresh troops into action; but their dense lines were so much shattered by the appalling fire of our artillery that upon coming within range of our infantry, and being there received with a withering hail of bullets, they broke and fled time after time, leaving the ground strewn with hundreds of their dead and wounded. Our men could, with difficulty, be held back in their intrenchments, and more than once followed the flying host far out upon the plateau, until the sweeping fire of the Yankee batteries put an end to their pursuit.

Immediately in front of Jackson's Hill the fight had, for a considerable period, been fiercest, and our antagonists, repeating the onset with the greatest bravery, had, on several occasions, come up to the very muzzles of our guns. Here, opposite his great namesake, fell the Federal General Jackson. The troops under his command broke into disorderly flight after his death, and one of his regiments, from the State of Pennsylvania, was captured to the last man in the railway cut in front of our position, where they sought shelter from the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry that poured down upon them.

While the Yankees were thus suffering reverses in this portion of the field, large masses of their troops had been concentrated near Fredericksburg, opposite Mary's Hights, where that stern and steady fighter, Longstreet, awaited their attack with his accustomed composure, and where our great leader, Lee himself, inspired the troops by his presence. This portion of our lines was unquestionably the strongest, and the folly of the Federal commander in sending his men here to certain death and destruction is certainly incomprehensible. All along Mary's Hights runs a sunken road, fenced in with a stone wall on either side, which in itself constituted a most formidable defensive work for troops. A little higher up the hill there was a regular line of intrenchments, the defenders of which might fire over the heads of those below them, and the crest was occupied by the numerous pieces of the famous Washington Artillery, under their gallant commander, Colonel Walton; so that their assailants were received with a triple sheet of fire, which swept them away by hundreds. The Federals certainly behaved with the utmost gallantry. Line after line moved forward to the assault, only to recoil again and again from the murderous tempest of shot, and shell, and bullets, and to strew yet more thickly, with dead and wounded, the crimson field, which was afterward most appropriately named "the Slaughter-pen." Pickett's division was but little engaged here, the wider open space of ground giving ample opportunity to our artillery to play upon the hostile columns, scattering them and throwing them into disorder, even before they could form their lines of attack.

About three o'clock in the afternoon there seemed to be a new movement preparing on the enemy's left; and General Stuart, suspecting it might be a movement on our right flank, ordered me to proceed with twenty couriers to our extreme right, reconnoiter the operations of Yankees as closely as possible, and send him a report every five minutes. Captain Blackford, who possessed a very good field-glass, volunteered to accompany me, and we at once trotted off together upon our hazardous expedition. Near to the point where the Massaponax creek falls into the Rappahannock, and at about one hundred yards' distance from the larger stream, there rises a small elevation of ground thickly covered with cedar and pine trees, from which we were well assured there might be obtained a good view over the river and the whole left wing of the Federal army. This hillock was quiet outside of our lines, and there had been pushed forward toward it only a small body of our sharpshooters, whom we found lying concealed in the bushes below, for the Yankees, perfectly aware of the importance of this point of observation, had cleared the summit of its occupants by a severe fire whenever a gray uniform had been seen there. Leaving the couriers at the foot of the hill, Blackford and I dismounted and climbed cautiously up to the top, creeping along through the bushes and concealing ourselves behind some pine trees that grew on the way. The view which here presented itself to our eyes far exceeded our expectations. The Yankees, not more than a thousand yards distant from us, were evidently enough preparing for a new advance; reinforcements were moving up at a doublequick and forming into line of battle as they arrived; troops that had been engaged in the battle and been repulsed were marching sulkily to the rear; wounded men were being carried off by hundreds, while there galloped up and the lines general officers with their staffs, some of whom we could personally recognize through our glasses. To the right we looked down upon the river for a considerable distance, and could plainly see and count the heavy guns on the opposite bank, and could even hear the conversation of the cannoneers. Cautious as we had been, however, the Yankees quickly discovered our presence, and a number of their sharpshooters, sent forward to dislodge us, commenced a sharp fire of exploding bullets, which, striking the objects around us, burst, with the noise peculiar to these projectiles, and scattered their fragments in every direction like small-shot. Well protected by the pine trees, we paid little attention to this fusilade, when suddenly I observed two pieces of artillery moving into position, and before Blackford finished uttering the words, "Von, the Yankees are going to shell us out of this," a missile, whizzing toward us, struck the topmost branches of one of the pines, and, exploding there, rained down upon us a shower of limbs and splinters. Others followed in rapid succession with increasing accuracy of aim, so that we concluded to evacuate the spot and seek shelter for a time on the opposite side of the hill.

Breaking at once through the bushes, we thought it would be an easy matter enough to get to a place of security, but the enemy's gunners followed our movements with a nicety of calculation so admirable that shot after shot came yet nearer and nearer to us, and at the very moment that we supposed we had got out of their reach, a shell passed so near to our heads that my gallant friend and myself were precipitated headlong, by the force of windage, it least fifteen feet down the hillside, where we both lay motionless for a brief space, and then rose in a fit of uncontrollable laughter, as we looked each other in the other's blank and astonished face. Returning, as soon as the firing had ceased, to the spot we had so suddenly abandoned, we saw the Federal lines moving forward to their new attack, which was introduced and supported by a cannonade of several hundred pieces, equal in fury to that of the morn. The balls fired from the opposite side of the river, howled and hissed in their course over our heads, each shot from the heavy guns reverberating from the cliffs like rolling thunder, while the musketry soon became audible again, giving proof, by its increasing vehemence, that the hostile parties were now hotly engaged. An hour of anxiety and doubt passed away, until at five o'clock we saw scattered fugitives straggling to the rear, their numbers augmenting every moment, until whole regiments, brigades, and divisions, in utter confusion and bewildered flight, covered the plain before us. Blackford, as excited as myself, jumped from his hiding place and throwing his cap in the air, cried out, "Thank God they are whipped—they are running."—Yes; there was no doubt about it—they were running; and all the efforts of their officers, whom we could distinctly see using their sabores against their own men to check the precipitate retreat, were unavailing. All discipline was lost for the moment, and those thousands of troops whom an hour before we had seen advancing in beautiful military order, now presented the spectacle of a stampeded and demoralized mob. Having kept Stuart constantly informed of the enemy's movements, I was at this moment more careful to send courier after courier to apprise him that the Yankees were routed, and that in my judgment, the time for our attack had arrived; but my General did not fully credit my report, until, at my urgent request, he galloped up to us in person to see, just a little too late, how correct my account of affairs had been. Off we now hastened to Jackson, who at once sent to General Lee the request that he might leave his intrenchments without delay, fall upon the enemy, and render the victory complete. A single cannon-shot, fired from our center, was to be the signal for the general attack by our whole line, at which movement Stuart was to press forward with his cavalry and horse artillery vigorously upon the enemy's flank.

Returning to our position on the Port Royal road, we awaited in anxious silence the so much desired signal; but minute after minute passed by, and the dark vail of night began to envelope the valley, when Stuart, believing that the summons agreed upon had been given, issued the order to advance. Off we went into the gathering darkness; our sharpshooters driving their opponents easily before them, and Pelham, with his guns, pushing ahead at a trot, firing a few shots whenever the position seemed favorable, and then again pressing forward. This lasted about twenty minutes, when the fire of the enemy's infantry began to be more and more destructive, and other fresh batteries opened upon us.* Still all remained silent upon our main line. Stuart himself, as usual was always in the extreme front, exposing his person to the hottest fire; one bullet had already pierced his haversack, and another had torn the fur collar off his cape, and the wonder was that any one of us had escaped unhurt.

Our situation had become indeed a critical one, when a courier from General Jackson galloped up at full speed, bringing the order for Stuart to retreat as quickly as he could to his original position. Our commander-in-chief, adhering to his earliest idea, still objected to a forward movement, for which, in my judgment, the golden moment had now passed, had he inclined to favor it. Under cover of the darkness of the night, we conducted our retrograde movement in safety, and reached our old position on the Port Royal road with but small loss.

The division of D. H. Hill had not arrived at Hamilton's Crossing, and had been placed at once in the open field upon Jackson's right, where might be seen the glare of their hundreds of camp-fires, and where they were busily engaged in throwing up intrenchments.

On our left wing the assault of the enemy had been renewed at dark, and had been attended with the small fatal result to them with their efforts elsewhere, and the ground in front of Mary's Heights was heaped with the dead bodies, chiefly those of the brave Irishmen of Meagher's brigade, which went to the attack 1,200 strong, and left 900 of their number upon this dreadful spot.

About seven o'clock the battle ceased for the day; only random cannon-shots were still interchanged, the flight of the shells distinctly marked in flaming curves across the dark firmament, and the shadows of evening fell upon a battle-field, the nameless horrors of which none of us had even measurably conjectured—a battle-field where thousands of mutilated and dying men lay in hopeless anguish, writhing in their wounds, and pitilessly exposed to the sharp frosty air of the winter's night.

Not one of our Generals was aware of the magnitude of the victory we had gained, of the injury we had inflicted upon the enemy, and of the degree of demoralization in the hostile army, everybody regarding the work as but half done, and expecting a renewal of the attack the following morning. Of our own army only one-third had been engaged, and our loss did not exceed 1,800 in killed and wounded. Most of these belonged to A. P. Hill's division, and had fallen during the first attack in the morning, on the spot where our lines had for some time been broken.

We had to mourn the loss of two officers, Gen. Maxey Gregg, of South Carolina, and Thomas R. R. Cobb, of Georgia, who fell on Mary's Hights. At his side, Gen. Cooke, a brother of Mrs. Stuart, was dangerously wounded in the forehead. The Federal loss was not less than 14,000 in killed and wounded (we took 800 prisoners), and in this aggregate of casualties was to be reckoned the loss of many officers of high rank. Among these was the much lamented Gen. Bayard, a cavalry officer of great promise, who, far in the rear of his lines, was torn to pieces by one of our exploding shells, while in the act of taking luncheon under a tree.

General Lee has been much criticised, and chiefly by English writers, for not having assumed the offensive in this battle; but every one who knows how exceedingly difficult it had become, already at that time, to fill the ranks of the Confederate army, and how valuable each individual life in that army must have been considered, and, on the other hand what reckless prodigality of life characterized the Federal Government, and the Federal commanders, caring little that 20,000 or 30,000 men should be killed in a campaign, when as many more Germans and Irishmen could be readily put in their places—I say that every one who bears in mind these facts will agree with me in thinking that our commander-in-chief acted with great consideration and wisdom. There was scarcely an officer in the whole army who did not confidently believe that the attack would be renewed the next day; and where an opportunity was likely to be afforded of again inflicting a serious damage upon the enemy with trifling injury to ourselves, it surely cannot be censured as a fault to have speculated upon the incapacity of the adversary. General Lee, who had been careful to strengthen the weaker portions of his line during the night, said in my presence the following morning: "My army is as much stronger for their new intrenchments, as if I had received reinforcements of 20,000 men." I regard it as almost certain that had the Federal commander been able to carry out his intention of renewing the struggle, the second day would have turned out even more disastrously to him than the first.

*It must be remarked here that the division of Federal infantry opposite to us had not as yet come into battle, and therefore had not been [illegible] in the rout, and that the Yankees had gained time enough to replace their demoralized troops with reserves drawn in as rapidly as possible from the other side of the river.

☞ The mass by Abbe List, which has been so long announced, was a few days ago sung at the church of St. Eustache, near the *Hal les Centrales* (market place). Had the great pianist's music been performed anywhere else than in a sacred edifice, there is not the slightest doubt but that there would have been some demonstration of a noisy character. Everything passed off in a quiet manner. The amount produced by the sale of tickets was very considerable (it is said 30,000 francs), which will be devoted to a charitable purpose. List's mass is very much found fault with by musical critics, who say there is nothing sacred about it, and that it puts us too much in mind of the music of the future invented by the well-known Wagner, the composer of *Tannhauser*, which met with such rough treatment at the *Academie Imperiale de Musique*, some few years ago.